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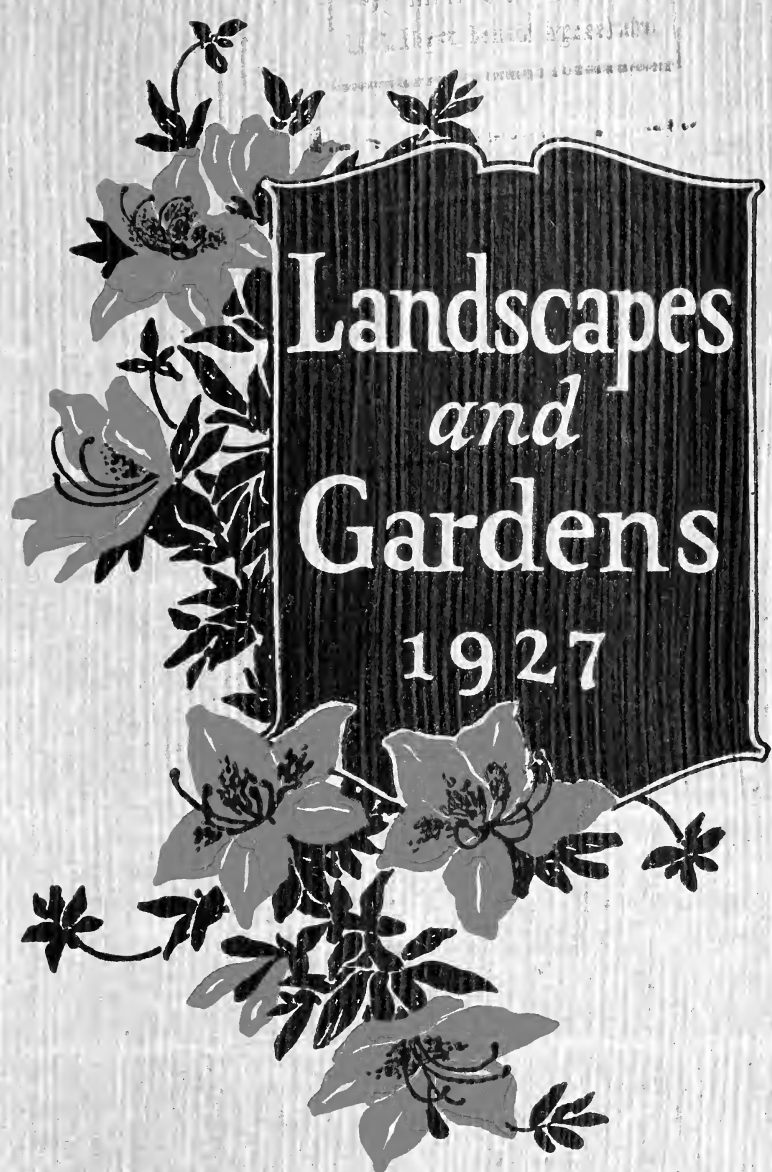
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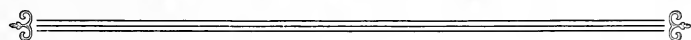


Landscapes
and
Gardens
1927

WYMAN'S
Framingham Nurseries
FRAMINGHAM-MASSACHUSETTS



LANDSCAPES AND GARDENS



A Book of Landscaping Suggestions, Planting and
After-care Directions, and a Catalogue of
Hardy Plant Products Grown by

WYMAN'S
Framingham Nurseries

FRAMINGHAM-MASSACHUSETTS



FOREWORD

FOR a third of a century, Wyman's Framingham Nurseries has been devoting its energies to growing better planting material. While we are not particularly old, as nurseries go, we were pioneers in growing better varieties and also in growing them in a better way. Evergreens, now so generally popular, were grown by us long before they were given serious attention by many of the older nurseries.

Our search for new varieties has resulted in our having a fine up-to-date assortment of the most beautiful, useful, hardy, and generally desirable sorts. As we find better types, we discard the inferior. For that reason this catalogue is notable for the absence of many old-time varieties of indifferent merit. We have also shortened the list we herein offer by presenting a careful selection of the best kinds we now grow. This assures the plant-buyer of getting the most desirable sorts and prevents confusion in selection. If, by any chance, you are interested in a larger list of varieties, they can be found in our seasonal price-lists, issued in March and September of each year. We shall be pleased to send them upon request.

Our search for better methods of growing has given rise to unusually great success of our plants in the hands of our customers. While we give most careful attention to the growth of the tops of the plants, we also give special attention to the roots, for it is the root system that enables a plant to prosper.

Our business methods are based upon the foundation of customers' good will. We do very little advertising. From very modest beginnings, our business has grown to its present magnitude by means of that best sort of advertising—customers' good will.

It is on this basis that we solicit your business. We are confident that we will then add you to our list of satisfied customers. Perhaps you are already one of them, and, if so, we take this opportunity to thank you for your past help in building our business and assure you that we shall continue our policy of strengthening our customers' good will—our greatest asset.

WYMAN'S FRAMINGHAM NURSERIES
Framingham, Mass.

Landscapes and Gardens



LANDSCAPE GARDENING is not a science, but an art—one of the oldest and, without doubt, the finest and most beautiful of all arts. The Landscape Gardener paints his pictures and cuts his sculptures, not in dead and lifeless pigments, marbles and bronzes, but in Nature's own living materials.

Some gardeners have endeavored to reduce Landscape Gardening to a science—to evolve strict rules of arrangement, proportion, and color, and to attempt to carry out their work in accordance with these rules. The results are failure, due to stiffness, artificiality, and monotony of color.

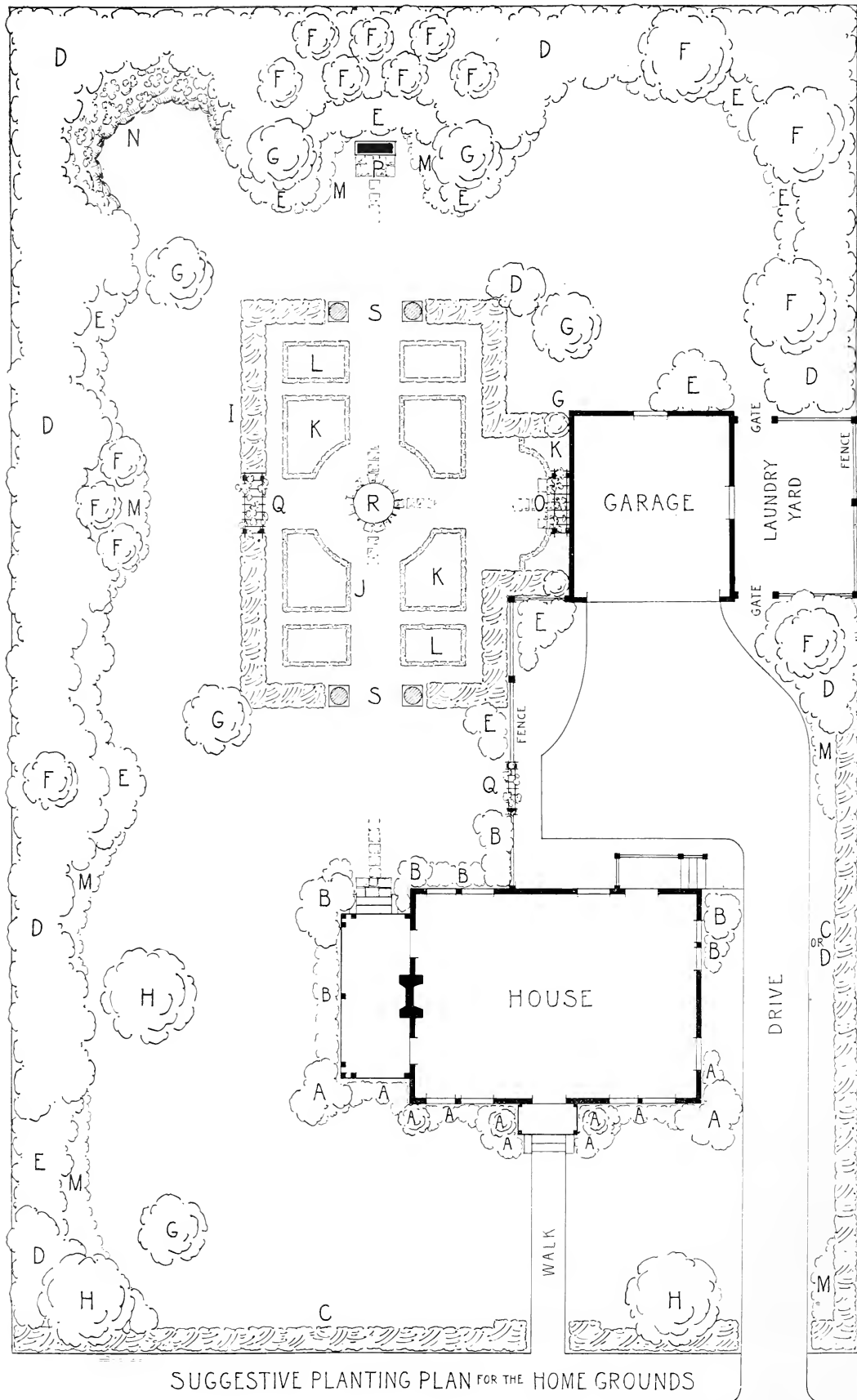
Success in Landscaping, as in any other art, is obtained by giving rein to the artistic sense which is in the heart of every normal human being. Do not be afraid to give free expression to your own likes and dislikes regardless of what others may say.

Since there are practically no laws to the art of Landscaping, we do not, in this book, attempt to set forth any hard and fast rules. It is rather a book of suggestions, based upon our observations of what we have known to give excellent results. It is also a book of information to aid the novice in getting acquainted with the materials which he will use.

In developing your home landscape, it is necessary to have in mind a picture of what you want to accomplish. It need not be a detailed picture but it should be a general view of what you want. Thought, observation, and imagination will help make it complete. Perhaps your house foundations are bare; the corners and angles of the buildings may stand out too sharply. Over yonder a border planting will screen that unsightly view; here a clump of trees will break up this broad, empty space. A line of shade trees will add dignity as well as comfortable shade in summer. A border of large evergreens will break the force of winter winds and afford greater warmth and hominess. A few vines will soften the harsh texture of the house and give a greater sense of coziness and seclusion to your piazza.

Make note of these problems which altogether form your mental picture, and after you have them well in mind, begin filling in your sketch. Take each problem separately and work it out to your own satisfaction before proceeding to the next. In this way, and in this way only, will you be free from the oppression of too much detail.

The Suggestive Planting Plan on page 4 illustrates this thought, and perhaps will give you definite ideas for the development of your landscape.



The following key explains the several features making up the whole Suggestive Planting Plan on opposite page:

- | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| A Foundation Planting of Evergreens | J Dwarf Hedge or Edging surrounding the |
| B Foundation Planting—either evergreen or deciduous | Flower Beds |
| C Protective Hedge | K Beds of Hardy Perennials |
| D Tall Deciduous Shrubs as a Border | L Rose-beds |
| E Low Deciduous Shrubs worked into the Border | M Informal Perennial-beds |
| F Specimens set in the Border | N Rock-garden |
| G Specimen Plantings | O Pergola Seat |
| H Shade Trees | P Seat |
| I Flowering Hedge surrounding the Flower-garden | Q Arches |
| | R Pool |
| | S Special Feature Plants |

Foundation Plantings

As the name indicates, this type of planting is placed next to the house, for the purpose of hiding the foundation—also to fill angles and soften the sharp corners—in general to dress the house. Formerly, deciduous shrubs (the kind which drop their leaves in autumn) were used extensively, but, in recent years, foundation plantings, particularly for the front of the house and such parts of the sides as are easily seen from the street, have been mostly composed of evergreens. The principal reasons for this are: First, obviously, their all-year-round evergreen color; second, the introduction and production by nurserymen of the dwarf and slow-growing evergreens; third, the beauty and dignity, and the interesting forms obtainable in these dwarf and slow-growing sorts.

Care should be exercised in selecting evergreens for foundation use, to avoid the large-growing, coarse-branched types such as the usual varieties of fir, pine, and spruce. These sorts will grow out of hand and cover the windows, and the plants themselves will spoil for lack of room.

For your convenience we have divided our list of evergreens into two divisions. For Foundation Plantings select evergreens mentioned in the list headed "Dwarf and Slow-growing Evergreens," beginning on page 8.

Use a variation of types and shapes. The different types are illustrated by sketches; key letters classify each plant in the list according to the types shown. Photographs of good Foundation Plantings illustrate the manner of grouping. Put tall, narrow types between windows, at the corners, and in the angles. Beneath the windows use either broad, conical, globose, or spreading forms. In the front row or rows use smaller sizes of broad, conical, globose, or spreading forms, also the flat trailing types.

Foundation Plantings at the sides and the rear of the house may be made of this same assortment of evergreens, or if desired, of deciduous flowering shrubs. Deciduous shrubs are listed and described on pages 19 to 25. The usual maximum height is given for each variety. Select medium-sized sorts for next to the house, grading down with smaller varieties in the front row.



A Foundation of Slow-growing Evergreens

FOUNDATION PLANTINGS, continued

Do not select one plant of a kind. Even in a group of only twenty-five evergreens it is more effective to use five or six kinds with three to five plants of a kind; also, it is often cheaper. When five or more plants of the same kind and size are ordered, it promotes considerable economy in digging and handling the order. These economies are passed along to the customer. The rate for ten plants is noticeably less than the single price. Five or more of the same kind and size are sold at the ten rate.

Border Plantings

Border Plantings are primarily for the purpose of framing the home, and giving it a setting. It also often acts in a utilitarian manner—to screen unsightly views, to provide seclusion and privacy, and even to break the force of the winds.

Perhaps the first phase of Border Plantings to be considered is the hedge across the front of the lawn, next to the sidewalk—a very simple thing, but it dresses the house-lot as well as protects the edge of the grass. Hedges may be severely or lightly pruned; it is seldom wise to leave them entirely untrimmed as this tends to raggedness and unevenness. The best hedges are those which have at least been lightly pruned. Heavy pruning promotes density and compactness in the hedge. Suitable plants for hedges are mentioned in a special list on page 26.

For the side and rear lines of the house-lot, single-line hedges are sometimes used, but more effective are Border Plantings composed of two or more parallel rows of mixed shrubs. The rear rows should contain tall-growing shrubs; the front rows should be composed of low-growing shrubs. The taller sorts are sometimes thin and leggy near the ground, and the lower sorts hide this legginess, as well as graduating the planting down to the lawn.

Again, avoid using one of a kind; mass together five or more of the same kind. It is more effective as well as more economical. Where space permits, vary the outline by widening, by the use of extra rows of plants.

To vary the height as well as to perform the

utilitarian service of screening unsightly views, incorporate into the border large-growing specimen trees. Such specimens may be either the large-growing evergreens, or the flowering trees, or even shade trees. These are presented and described in special lists further along in this catalogue. As a rule, those parts of the Border Planting which contain the taller sorts should be the widest.

Many varieties of shrubs and trees produce fruits which not only please the eye but attract birds. These sorts are indicated in the description and should be generously used.

Specimen Plantings

Where lawn space is small, avoid the practice of cutting it up by the careless placing of specimen trees. Above all things, avoid setting matched pairs in exact symmetry on opposite sides of the front walk. The proper place for specimens is toward the corners of the lot; arranged in an irregular, off-hand manner.

Sometimes the illusion of space is gained by deliberately placing specimens in such a manner as to cut off the view of one part of the lawn from another, perhaps leaving just enough space to form a vista from one section to the other. Such a vista should have some feature at its terminal, perhaps half revealed and half concealed, a large tree with its deep alluring shade, a group of contrasting colored plants.

Placing specimens in this manner often makes possible a secluded nook where the children will delight in playing or where the family will enjoy a quiet luncheon.

Here, again, the specimens may be either evergreen or deciduous, or an assortment of both. The evergreens, of course, should be selected from the list of large-growing kinds, excepting where space is very limited. In this case, recourse may be had to the larger of the slow-growing sorts recommended for Foundation Plantings. The deciduous specimens should largely be chosen from among the flowering trees, although where spaces are large and where broad shade-areas are desired, they may be selected from the list of Shade Trees.



A hedge of Japanese Barberry bordering the lawn

Shade-Plantings

Shade Trees along the street-side should be spaced at sufficient distances so that their tops will meet only when mature. A table of minimum distances for various varieties is provided on page 31.

On the lawn, they may, to good effect, be purposely placed close together, so that the branches will intermingle and thus provide a broad shade-area.

When placing trees to shade the house, do not attempt to set them too close to the building. It is not the sun-rays striking the windows directly which cause the greatest discomfort, but rather the rays which strike the lawn and are reflected into the house. Set the trees so as to cast their shadows on the ground a few feet away from the house.

Flower-Gardens

The Flower-garden is, perhaps, the heart of the home landscape. It may be large and formal, or it may be small and informal—just a small bed conveniently located where can be grown a few flowers to please the eye or grace the table. But no home-grounds are too small to afford a flower-garden of some sort.

The Suggestive Planting Plan indicates flower-gardens both formal and informal.

The formal garden is surrounded by a hedge. This may be made of a protective hedge plant, either evergreen or deciduous, or it can be of flowering shrubs. All these sorts are presented and described in the special list of Hedges. The entrances may be enclosed by arches of lattice-work, over which trail vines, or climbing roses.

The flowering plants themselves, may be bush roses or hardy perennials—or both. If both, it is advisable to plant the roses in beds separate from the perennials—except where space is at a premium.

In a formal garden, the perennials should not be placed in a hit-or-miss fashion. Select and arrange them so that there is a definite gradation of heights; also so that several parts of the garden will have color at the same time. In the descriptions of perennials, the heights, as well as colors, and blooming periods are specified. So plan the garden and the choice of plants as to have a succession of bloom during these months when you will be there to enjoy it. Here, again, do not use one of a kind of plant. Mass several of the same kind.

The geometric arrangement of a formal garden is very elastic and may be made to suit the individual fancy. One feature that deserves attention is a bird-bath. This may be in the form of a sunken pool—or if the prowling cat is a menace, a bird-bath set on a pedestal will be desirable. But at some point or other in the garden be sure to have a bird-bath of some sort—and keep it filled. You will be astonished at the number and variety of our

feathered friends that will visit it on a hot summer day.

Architectural features, such as pergolas and seats, often add to the appearance of the formal garden. However, be careful not to overdo this. Keep it a garden. Sometimes in place of arches over the garden entrances, feature plants give a desirable effect. These may be either exotic plants set in tubs or they may be hardy sorts planted in the ground. Tall columnar evergreens, closely sheared, are good. Small deciduous trees, trimmed to a bare trunk and rounded head are also effective.

Informal perennial beds may be placed wherever convenient and space permits. In the Suggestive Plan they are located in recesses of the shrub border. No special gradation of heights is here essential, and, often, a rather heterogeneous arrangement is pleasing.

Rock-Gardens

Here you may safely let your imagination run riot. Perhaps this explains the fast-increasing popularity of this type of garden. In this connection there is just one rule to be strictly observed—do not pile up the rocks and place the earth between them—rather, mound up the earth as fancy may dictate and partly sink the rocks into it.

For planting material use these varieties of perennials marked by a star in the lists further along in this catalogue—also an occasional dwarf evergreen. Let a flowering dogwood overhang one side of it—set at a crazy angle. The Rockery is, perhaps, the one place where extensive variety is advisable, but even here use discretion. Vary the quantity assortment—set one or two here, five or six there, maybe a dozen or two of a kind over yonder. Make your Rock-garden an outlet for any erratic streak you may possess.

For extensive Rock-gardens, where great variety is desirable, the list given in this catalogue may not suffice. In this event, ask for our latest seasonal price-list—issued twice each year. It contains a very large list of choice rock-plants.

The Rock-garden requires only a few square feet of space, but yields acres of satisfaction and enjoyment. Incorporate one into the plan for your home landscape.

Vines

Vines have not been given the attention that they deserve. For hiding sharp corners of buildings, for ornamenting the back-porch lattice, for softening harsh architectural faults, and for providing a general bower-like effect, Vines are supreme. Little need be said as to their effective placing. Look over your home landscape with a critical eye—a few minutes' study will convince you that many spots would be vastly beautified by the addition of vines. In the latter part of this catalogue we offer a very complete list of hardy desirable sorts.

THE suggestions which we have given in the preceding pages are at best merely suggestions, but they should stimulate thought and imagination, and thus prove of service to you in your efforts to beautify your home. Where definite advice and help are required, we advise consulting a professional landscape architect. He is trained in such matters; his help will be well worth the fee he will ask. If you are not acquainted with such a person, we shall be pleased to help you by sending you a list of reliable persons skilled in the art.

Types of Dwarf and Slow-Growing Evergreens

Type A, Tall Narrow Conical or Columnar Form. To be used in Foundation Plantings between windows, at angles and corners.

Type B, Broad Conical Form. In large sizes can be used between windows and at angles and corners; in medium and small sizes, almost anywhere throughout the Foundation Planting.

Type C, Globose Form. Sometimes full globe shape—at others either flattened globose or egg-shaped. For use in middle and front rows.

Type D, Spreading Bush Form. To be used almost anywhere in a Foundation Planting to add interesting variation of shape and overcome stiffness.

Type E, Flat, Spreading Form. For front row use; also fine for sprawling over rocks.



Type A



Type B



Type C

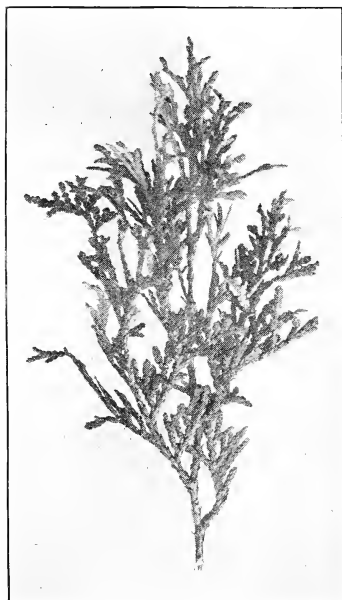


Type D

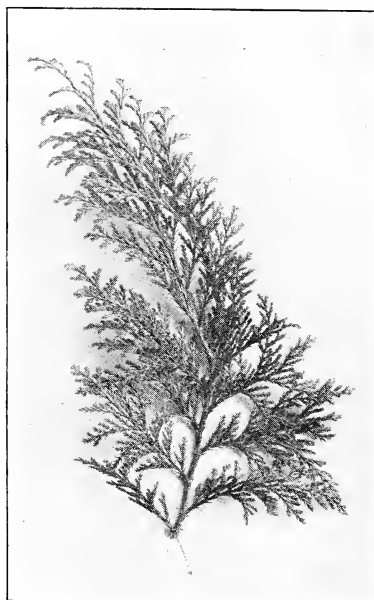


Type E

In our descriptions of Evergreens we refer to these types by capital letters, A, B, C, D, or E, immediately following the name. This method more graphically describes the general shape of the plant than any mere written description. With the type-letters are given figures expressing the relation of height to breadth. This is for convenience in planning a group planting and in estimating the distances at which plants should be set. Dwarf and slow-growing Evergreens should be set so that the space between branches of any two plants is not less than 6 inches nor more than 15—an average of 8 to 9 inches will generally give the best appearance. With plants that are measured by breadth this is quite simple, but with plants that are measured by height it is not so easy. Therefore we use these figures denoting its proportions, so that the novice may easily find approximate width. Thus, to find the width of a Ware Arborvitæ whose height is from 2 to 2½ feet, use the proportional figures which in this case are 4/3. The first figure represents height, the second represents breadth. Therefore, this plant will be in breadth about three-fourths the height, or from 18 to 22 inches, say an average of 20 inches broad. In order to ascertain the effect a spreading plant will have, it is sometimes advisable to know the approximate height of those spreading forms which are measured by breadth. Thus, a Pfizer Juniper measuring 2½ to 3 feet in breadth, having a proportion of 3/4, will be from 22 to 27 inches, or approximately 25 inches, high.



Arborvitæ Foliage



Retinospora Foliage



Yew Foliage

Spreading Japanese Yew (*Taxus cuspidata*). See page 12

Dwarf and Slow-Growing Evergreens

These are the fine-branched sorts, particularly suitable for Foundation Plantings. They not only withstand heavy shearing but also improve in appearance by such treatment.

The size specifications given do not include the roots in the measurement, only the tops, and, unless otherwise noted, the sizes given are the heights. For plants which are measured by breadth, we state the diameter. These are sorts whose major dimension falls in a horizontal plane—the flattened globose, spreading bush-form, and the flat spreading types.

We have attempted to make the descriptions as brief as consistent with exactness. Foliage is average shade of green unless otherwise specified. These sorts are suited to the general range of soils, climates, and exposures, unless particularly mentioned to the contrary.

Evergreens should never be dug and shipped bare-rooted, but with a suitable sized ball of the earth in which they grow, the ball then securely tied in burlap. This process, Balled and Burlapped, often denoted as "B&B," is our unvarying practice—for which we make no extra charge.

Five or more trees of same kind and size are sold at the 10 rate

ARBORVITÆ

One of the best families of evergreens of various habits of growth, textures, and gradations of color. They thrive well on a wide range of soils and are quite indifferent to trying exposures. Arborvitæ form the backbone of the entire group of Dwarf and Slow-growing Evergreens.

American Arborvitæ (*Thuja occidentalis*). A 3/1 or 2/1. The old, familiar, so-called "White Cedar." Valuable for use in groups, hedges, and in large sizes for specimens.

	Each	10
3 to 4 ft.	\$3 50	\$33 00
2 to 3 ft.	3 00	27 00

American Pyramidal Arborvitæ (*Thuja occidentalis pyramidalis*). A 7/2. An improved variety of the preceding, being more dense and compact, rather more columnar in habit, and darker and richer in color which it holds exceptionally well during winter. Particularly fine.

	Each	10
3 to 3½ ft.	\$5 00	\$48 00
2½ to 3 ft.	3 75	35 00
2 to 2½ ft.	3 00	28 50

Douglas Pyramidal Arborvitæ (*Thuja occidentalis douglasii pyramidalis*). A 7/2. Spire-like in habit; somewhat open when small, but decidedly dense as size increases.

	Each	10
3 to 4 ft.	\$4 50	\$42 00
2½ to 3 ft.	3 50	33 00



American Pyramidal Arborvitæ

Arborvitæ, continued

Globe Arborvitæ (*Thuja occidentalis globosa*). C 1/1. Maintains a perfect or nearly perfect globe shape without shearing. Very slow-growing.

	Each	10
18 to 24 in.....	\$3 00	\$27 00
15 to 18 in.....	2 50	22 50

Peabody Golden Arborvitæ (*Thuja occidentalis lutea*). A 3/1. A striking golden yellow variety of the American Arborvitæ. 18 to 24 in., \$3.50 each, \$33 for 10.

Vervæne Arborvitæ (*Thuja occidentalis vervæneana*). B 4/3. Broad, dense, and full. Foliage soft.

	Each	10
2½ to 3 ft.....	\$4 00	\$38 00
2 to 2½ ft.....	3 50	33 00

Vervæne Golden Arborvitæ (*Thuja occidentalis vervæneana aurea*). B 4/3. A moderately yellow form of the preceding variety.

	Each	10
3 to 4 ft.....	\$4 50	\$42 00
2½ to 3 ft.....	4 00	38 00
2 to 2½ ft.....	3 50	33 00

Ware Arborvitæ (*Thuja occidentalis wareana*). B 4/3. Tough and rugged; exceptionally hardy. Dense and full; dark in color, with a slight suggestion of steel-blue. Full of character.

	Each	10
2½ to 3 ft.....	\$4 50	\$42 00
2 to 2½ ft.....	3 50	33 00
18 to 24 in.....	3 00	27 00

HEMLOCK

The Hemlocks are most versatile trees. They are fairly rapid and large growing, developing into most beautiful specimens and making wonderful hedges and windbreaks. Nevertheless, as they successfully withstand severe pruning, they are valuable in foundation plantings. Thrive in full sun or in deep shade, and in all soils except the very driest.

Canada Hemlock (*Tsuga canadensis*). B 4/3. The best of the Hemlocks. Native in northern United States and Canada. Foliage rich dark green, lacy in effect. Graceful in habit. Often pronounced the finest Evergreen of North America.

	Each	10
2 to 2½ ft.....	\$3 50	\$32 00
18 to 24 in.....	2 75	25 00

Carolina Hemlock (*Tsuga caroliniana*). B 4/3. Only slightly less beautiful than the preceding. A desirable tree.

	Each	10
2 to 2½ ft.....	\$3 50	\$33 00
18 to 24 in.....	3 00	27 00

JUNIPER

A very interesting family, having members native to nearly every country in the Northern Hemisphere. The Junipers as a class prefer a sunny exposure, although they succeed in moderate shade. Thrive in all except the heavy, wet soils.

Common Spreading Juniper (*Juniperus communis depressa*). E 1/2 to D 3/4. A native form growing in open fields. Gray-green foliage, turns purple in winter. Excellent on embankments. 3 to 4 ft. broad, \$6 each, \$55 for 10.

Greek Juniper (*Juniperus excelsa stricta*). B 4/3. Dense and compact. Foliage is made up of very small, sharp, needle-like leaves of bluish steel-gray-green hue.

	Each	10
18 to 24 in.....	\$3 00	\$27 00
15 to 18 in.....	2 50	22 50

Irish Juniper (*Juniperus communis hibernica*). A 4/1. Usually columnar in habit, sometimes slightly conical; compact, smooth, and strict in outline. Rich gray-green foliage. Very suitable for formal plantings.

	Each	10
2½ to 3 ft.....	\$3 50	\$33 00
2 to 2½ ft.....	3 00	27 00
18 to 24 in.....	2 50	22 50

Pfitzer Juniper (*Juniperus chinensis pfitzeriana*). D 3/4. Fan-shaped, spreading form. Slightly grayish green foliage. Beautiful and interesting; rugged and very hardy. One of the best.

	Each	10
2½ to 3 ft. broad.....	\$7 00	\$65 00
2 to 2½ ft. broad.....	5 50	52 00
18 to 24 in. broad.....	4 00	38 00

Redcedar (*Juniperus virginiana*). A 3/1 or 4/1. A native of many parts of the United States. Naturally rather formal in habit, it is particularly desirable for formal purposes when severely pruned. Rich in color. A time-tested species. Useful for many purposes.

	Each	10
4 to 5 ft.....	\$6 00	\$57 00
2 to 3 ft.....	3 00	27 00

Silver Redcedar (*Juniperus virginiana glauca*). A 3/1 or 4/1. A silvery blue variety of the preceding. Valuable for color accent. 3 to 4 ft., \$6.50 each.

Savin Juniper (*Juniperus sabina*). D 3/4. An excellent example of the low, fan-shaped, spreading type. Its basic green color is greatly enriched by a slight bronze cast. Useful for rock gardens and rough hillsides.

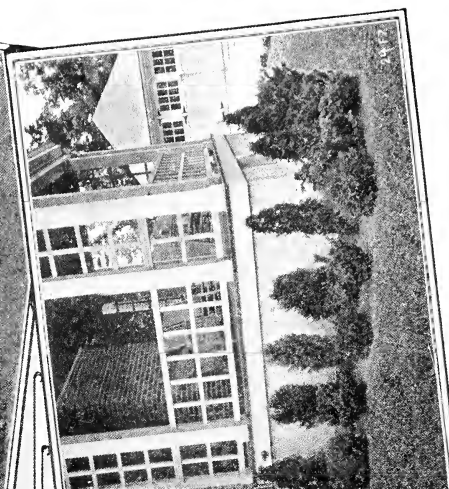
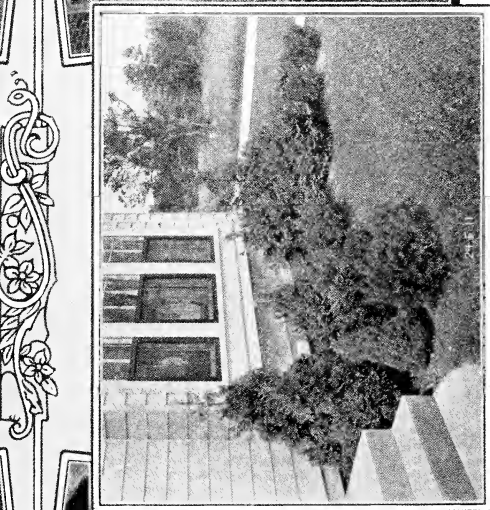
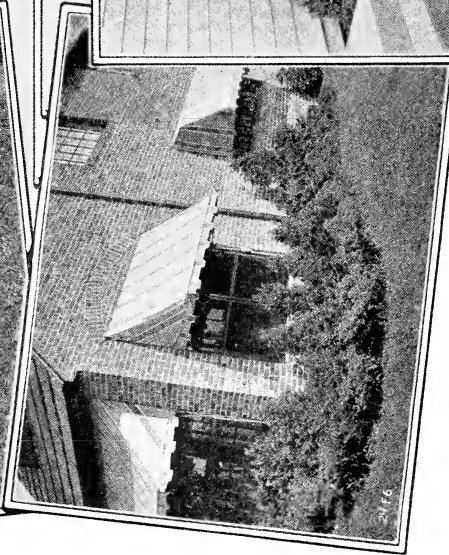
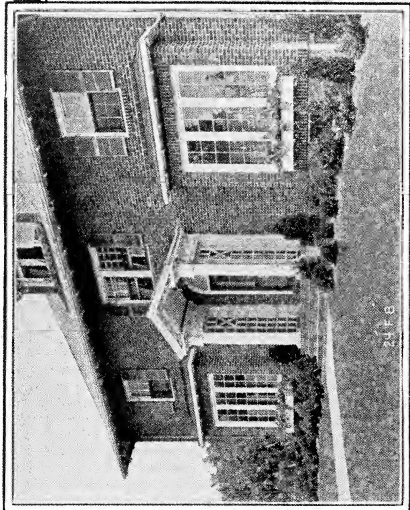
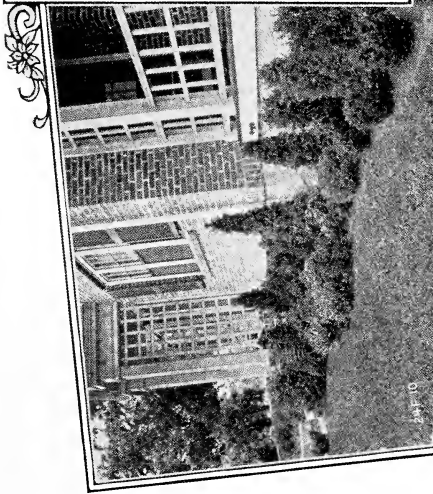
	Each	10
2 to 2½ ft. broad.....	\$5 50	\$52 00
18 to 24 in. broad.....	4 50	42 00
15 to 18 in. broad.....	3 50	32 00

Swedish Juniper (*Juniperus communis suecica*). A 4/1. Columnar. Gray-green. Similar to the Irish Juniper, excepting that the outline is not so strict. The tips of the branchlets are slightly drooping and give a slight feathery appearance to the outline.

	Each	10
2½ to 3 ft.....	\$3 50	\$33 00
2 to 2½ ft.....	3 00	27 00
18 to 24 in.....	2 50	22 50



Pfitzer Juniper



A few examples of what we have done for some of our clients. We can do as well for you



Dwarf Alberta Spruce

Juniper, continued

Tamarix Savin Juniper (*Juniperus sabina tamariscifolia*). E 1/2. Often has a star-shaped appearance when seen from directly above. Gray-green foliage. Attractive. 15 to 18-in. spread, \$3.50 each.

PINE

Mugho Pine (*Pinus montana mughus*). C 3/4. Dwarf, slow-growing. Dense, rich green foliage. Succeeds in all except wet soils. The only Pine suitable for Foundation Plantings.

	Each	10
18 to 24 in. broad.....	\$4 50	\$42 00
15 to 18 in. broad.....	3 50	32 00

RETINOSPORA

A family of interesting and beautiful trees native to Japan. The foliage is soft and, in different varieties, of varying degrees of featheryness. Should not be planted in wet soil, deep shade, nor in spots exposed to high winter winds—otherwise they are not finicky.

Plume Retinospora (*Chamaecyparis pisifera plumosa*). B 4/3. Soft and feathery. Particularly fine when closely sheared.

	Each	10
2½ to 3 ft.....	\$4 50	\$42 00
2 to 2½ ft.....	3 50	33 00
18 to 24 in.....	3 00	27 00

Golden Plume Retinospora (*Chamaecyparis pisifera plumosa aurea*). B 4/3. A bright golden form of the preceding.

	Each	10
18 to 24 in.....	\$3 00	\$27 00
15 to 18 in.....	2 50	22 50

Sawara Retinospora (*Chamaecyparis pisifera*). B 3/2. Light green foliage of lace-like texture. Graceful habit. Decidedly good.

	Each	10
3 to 4 ft.....	\$5 00	\$48 00
2½ to 3 ft.....	4 50	42 00
2 to 2½ ft.....	4 00	36 00

Golden Sawara Retinospora (*Chamaecyparis pisifera aurea*). B 3/2. Golden form of the preceding.

	Each	10
2 to 2½ ft.....	\$4 00	\$38 00
18 to 24 in.....	3 00	27 00

Thread Retinospora (*Chamaecyparis pisifera filifera*). B 4/3. Foliage is long, slender, drooping thread-like. 18 to 24 in., \$3 each, \$27 for 10.

Golden Thread Retinospora (*Chamaecyparis pisifera filifera aurea*). C 2/3. Golden form of preceding. Dwarf. 12 to 15 in. broad, \$4 each, \$36 for 10.

SPRUCE

Dwarf Alberta Spruce (*Picea glauca conica*). B 2/1. A new Spruce of exceptional beauty and the only one suitable for Foundation Planting. Very dwarf and slow-growing, with extremely short branchlets; needles short and spreading. Compact, dense, rich. Should be in every Foundation Planting.

	Each	10
15 to 18 in.....	\$6 50	\$60 00
12 to 15 in.....	5 00	45 00

YEW

The Japanese Yews listed below form the finest group of all known dwarf evergreens. The foliage consists of short, flat needles, similar to those of the hemlock, but broader and sometimes longer, of rich dark green color, even during the winter. They thrive equally well in sun or shade, soils wet or dry, climates hot or cold, and exposures sheltered or bleak. You will want them in your Foundation Planting.

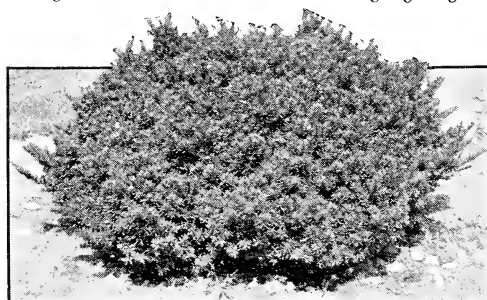
Dwarf Japanese Yew (*Taxus cuspidata nana*). D 3/4 or C 3/4. Very dwarf and slow-growing, varying in habit from compact, flattened globe to loose, irregular, spreading, bush form. Color almost a blue-green. Don't miss it.

	Each	10
18 to 21 in. broad.....	\$7 00	\$65 00
15 to 18 in. broad.....	4 25	40 00
12 to 15 in. broad.....	3 60	32 00

Erect Japanese Yew (*Taxus cuspidata capitata*). B 2/1. An erect form with a definite leader. Very desirable. 15 to 18 in., \$4 each, \$38 for 10.

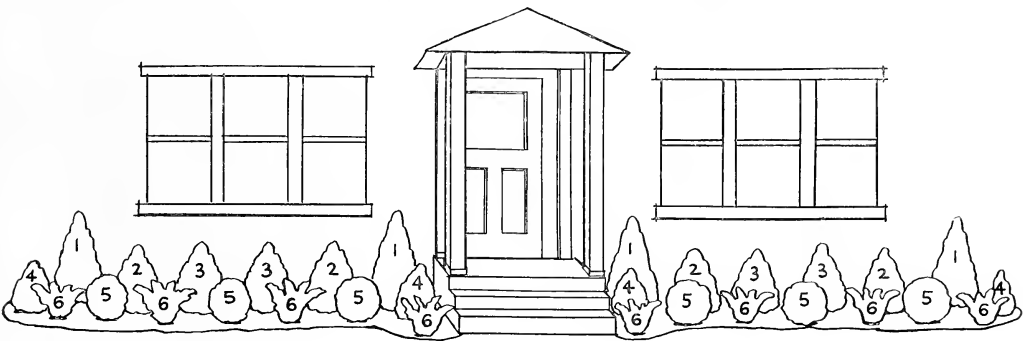
Spreading Japanese Yew (*Taxus cuspidata*). E 3/4. Grows naturally somewhat open and fan-shaped but can be sheared into compact, globose form. Beautiful and desirable either way. Full of character.

	Each	10
2 to 2½ ft. broad.....	\$6 50	\$60 00
18 to 24 in. broad.....	4 20	40 00
15 to 18 in. broad.....	3 25	30 00



Dwarf Japanese Yew

Examples of Foundation Plantings of Dwarf and Slow-Growing Evergreens



Suggestive Foundation Planting No. 1

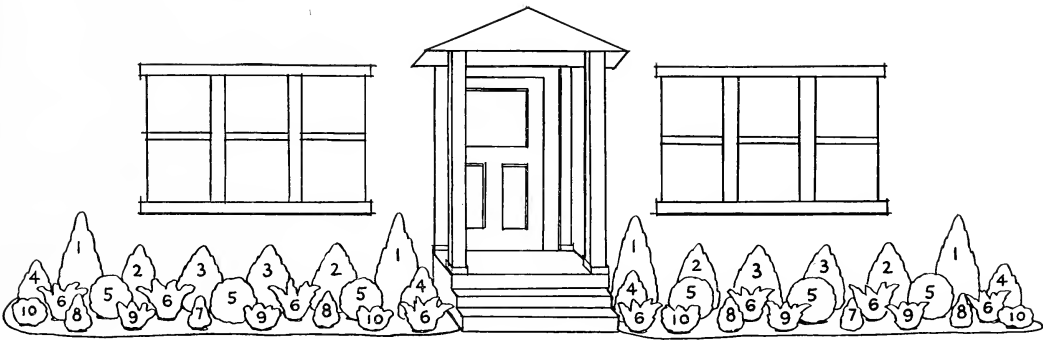
LIST OF PLANTS

Key No.	
1. 4	American Arborvitæ. 3 to 4 ft. @ \$3.50 \$14 00
2. 4	Ware Arborvitæ. 2 to 3 ft. @ \$3.50 14 00
3. 4	Plume Retinospora. 2 to 2½ ft. @ \$3.50 14 00
4. 4	Greek Juniper. 18 to 24 in. @ \$3.50 14 00
5. 6	Globe Arborvitæ. 18 to 24 in. @ \$2.70 16 20
6. 8	Japanese Yew. 18 to 24 in. @ \$4 32 00

Total cost of plants for Foundation Planting No. 1 \$104 20

This assortment may be varied by replacing these sorts with other varieties of similar type, or by substituting Broad-leaved Evergreens for some of the spreading forms. Larger or smaller sizes may be used, with consequent variation in price.

This plan may also be added to by a third row of still smaller plants, as indicated in the following sketch.



Suggestive Foundation Planting No. 2

LIST OF PLANTS

Key No.	
1. 4	American Arborvitæ. 3 to 4 ft. @ \$3.50 \$14 00
2. 4	Ware Arborvitæ. 2 to 2½ ft. @ \$3.50 14 00
3. 4	Plume Retinospora. 2 to 2½ ft. @ \$3.50 14 00
4. 4	Greek Juniper. 18 to 24 in. @ \$3.50 14 00
5. 6	Globe Arborvitæ. 18 to 24 in. @ \$2.70 16 20
6. 8	Japanese Yew. 18 to 24 in. broad @ \$4 32 00
7. 2	Dwarf Alberta Spruce. 12 to 15 in. @ \$5 10 00
8. 4	Greek Juniper. 15 to 18 in. @ \$2.50 10 00
9. 4	Drooping Leucothoë. 15 to 18 in. @ \$2 8 00
10. 4	Golden-Thread Retinospora. 12 to 15 in. broad @ \$4 16 00

Total cost of plants for Foundation Planting No. 2 \$148 20



Carolina Rhododendron (*Rhododendron carolinianum*)

Broad-Leaved Evergreens

Broad-leaved Evergreens are often called Evergreen Shrubs, which is, perhaps, a more descriptive appellation. In habit they are typical shrub-form, the branches starting from the ground at a common center, and spreading as they ascend. The leaves are leathery and range in length from $\frac{3}{4}$ to 10 inches, in breadth from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches and they are generally heavy textured and remain all the year round.

For exposure, they prefer at least some degree of shade; for soil, moist but not wet, with a high content of leaf-mold—and without lime. Preferably, place them away from the strongest wintery blasts and if possible in a position where they will not be scorched by the hot sun of early spring or dried by March winds.

All the Broad-leaved Evergreens bear flowers, and some, such as the Mountain Laurel and the Rhododendrons, are very large and showy. They are well worth while and should be represented in every landscape where conditions warrant their use. They may be planted in borders, under trees or in Foundation Plantings. When used in such foundation work they may be substituted in place of the more usual Coniferous Evergreens of Types D or C.

ANDROMEDA

Mountain Andromeda (*Pieris floribunda*). D $\frac{3}{4}$. Low, dense, compact, bush form, with leaves $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches long and white flowers in April, resembling the lily-of-the-valley.

	Each	10
15 to 18 in. broad.....	\$4 00	\$36 00
12 to 15 in. broad.....	3 00	27 00

DAPHNE

Rose Daphne (*Daphne cneorum*). D $\frac{4}{3}$ or $1\frac{1}{1}$. Leaves narrow, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch long. Rose-colored, delicately fragrant flowers are produced freely in May, June, and occasionally during the summer. A delightful little shrub which should be in every garden. 8 to 10 in., \$1.25 each, \$12 for 10.

LAUREL

Mountain Laurel (*Kalmia latifolia*). D 4/3. Leaves 3 to 4 inches long, dark, glossy. Large, rounding clusters of small white and pink flowers in June. Thrives under wide variety of conditions. Beautiful and desirable.

	Each	10
2 to 2½ ft.....	\$3 25	\$30 00
18 to 24 in.....	2 75	26 00
15 to 18 in.....	2 50	22 50

LEUCOTHOE

Drooping Leucothoe (*Leucothoe catesbæi*). D 4/3. Graceful, drooping branches. Leaves 3 to 5 inches long, narrow, pointed, dark, glossy, turning beautiful purple-red in winter.

	Each	10
3 to 4 ft.....	\$5 00	\$48 00
2½ to 3 ft.....	4 00	36 00
18 to 24 in.....	2 50	22 50
15 to 18 in.....	2 00	18 00

RHODODENDRON

Carolina Rhododendron (*Rhododendron carolinianum*). D 4/3. Leaves 2 to 3 inches long, bronze-green. The pale to deep pink flowers are borne profusely in late May in clusters 3 to 4 inches across. Tough and rugged under almost all conditions.

	Each	10
2 ft.....	\$3 50	\$32 00
18 in.....	3 00	27 00
15 in.....	2 50	22 50

Catawba Rhododendron (*Rhododendron catawbiense*). D 4/3. Leaves 4 to 6 inches long, convexly curved. Lilac-purple flowers in clusters 5 to 7 inches across, borne profusely in late May and early June.

	Each	10
2 ft.....	\$3 00	
18 in.....	2 75	
15 in.....	2 50	

Rosebay Rhododendron (*Rhododendron maximum*). D 4/3. Flat leaves, 5 to 10 inches long, dark, rich, slightly glossy. White and bluish-pink flowers in clusters 4 inches across in June.

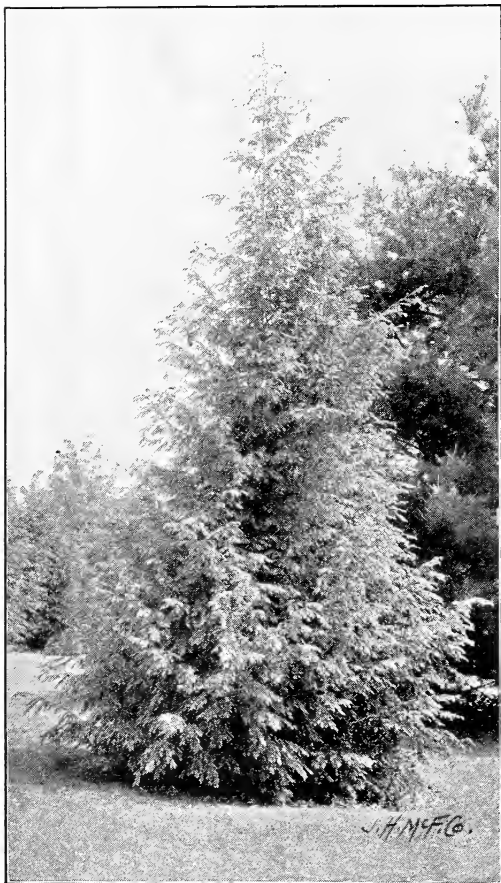
Mountain Laurel (*Kalmia latifolia*)

	Each	10
2½ ft.....	\$4 00	\$36 00
2 ft.....	3 00	27 00
18 in.....	2 75	25 00

Hybrid Rhododendrons. D 4/3. These are crosses of various species of Rhododendron. Our stock consists of seedling-grown plants, which are harder than grafted stock. Large flowers in red, pink, and white. Specify the color desired. Each

18 in.....	\$4 50
15 in.....	3 50

Drooping Leucothoe (*Leucothoe catesbæi*)



Canada Hemlock (*Tsuga canadensis*)

Large-Growing Evergreens

This section comprises the types of Evergreens which are unsuited for Foundation Plantings. They make fine specimens where height is wanted and space can be spared and, occasionally, worked into a shrub border, they are very effective. A border of these Large Evergreens alone makes a beautiful setting for the home and acts as a windbreak in winter. When used this way it is often desirable to face them with dwarf and slow-growing forms in the front rows.

The Large-growing Evergreens are usually coarsely branched, have their foliage in form of needles varying from ½ to 10 inches in length, and grow at rates varying from 6 inches to 2 feet or more per year. They are usually broadly conical in habit.

FIR

Douglas Fir (*Pseudotsuga douglasi*). Needles 1 to 1½ inches long, dark green to gray-blue, soft. A very beautiful tree, developing a columnar habit as it matures.

	Each	10
5 to 6 ft.....	\$7 50	\$72 00
4 to 5 ft.....	6 00	55 00
3 to 4 ft.....	5 00	45 00

White Fir (*Abies concolor*). Soft flat needles, 1½ to 2½ inches long, ranging from green to strong silvery blue.

	Each	10
7 to 8 ft.....	\$18 00	\$178 00
6 to 7 ft.....	16 00	158 00
5 to 6 ft.....	13 00	128 00
4 to 5 ft.....	10 00	98 00

HEMLOCK

Canada Hemlock (*Tsuga canadensis*). The Hemlock, when unpruned, grows into a large specimen of exceptional beauty, with graceful branches covered with short, dark, flat, soft, glossy green needles, silvery underneath.

	Each	10
2 to 2½ ft.....	\$3 50	\$32 00
18 to 24 in.....	2 75	25 00

Koster Colorado Spruce (*Picea pungens Kosteri*)

JUNIPER

Redcedar (*Juniperus virginiana*). This is a fine-branched type which we also list under Slow-growing Evergreens. Old trees, in large sizes, make fine specimens, tall columnar in habit, rich green in color.

	Each	to
8 to 9 ft.....	\$18 00	
7 to 8 ft.....	13 00	
6 to 7 ft.....	11 00	
5 to 6 ft.....	8 00	

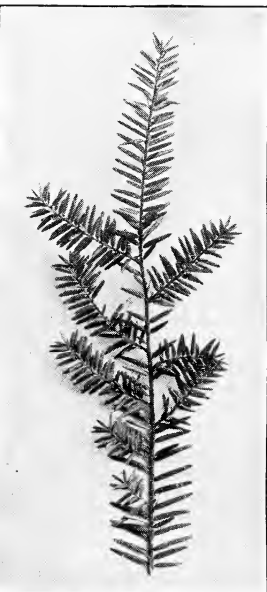
PINE

A class of beautiful trees which grow to large sizes and add much to any landscape. Pines flourish on all except wet soils, and thrive in locations so dry as to forbid the use of other evergreens.

Austrian Pine (*Pinus nigra*). Leaves 5 to 6 inches long, heavy, pointed, medium to light green in color. Flourishes near the salt water as well as inland.

	Each	to
3 to 4 ft.....	\$6 00	\$57 00
2 to 3 ft.....	4 50	42 00

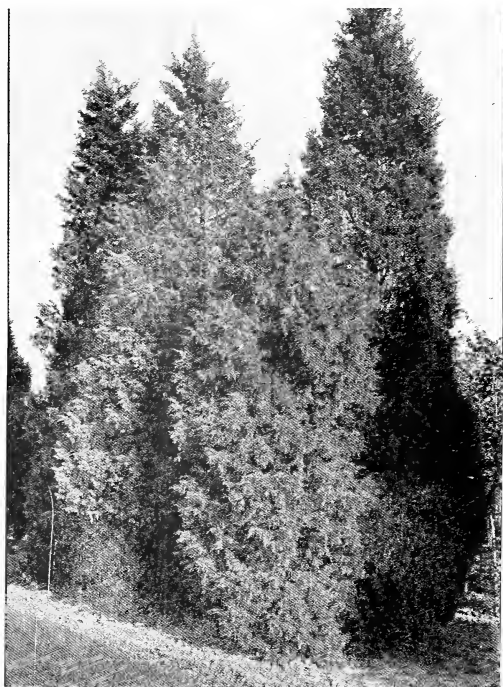
Red (Norway) Pine (*Pinus resinosa*). Tall, pyramidal, loose, natural habit, but can be made dense by pruning. Leaves 6 to 10 inches long, dark. The hardy northern counterpart of the southern Yellow Pine. Very rapid-growing.



Hemlock Foliage



Juniper Foliage

Redcedar (*Juniperus virginiana*). See page 17

Prices of Red Pine:	Each	10
12 to 14 ft.....	\$15 00	\$140 00
10 to 12 ft.....	12 50	120 00
8 to 10 ft.....	10 00	95 00
6 to 8 ft.....	7 50	70 00

Scotch Pine (*Pinus sylvestris*). Rapid-growing. Needles thick, 2 to 4 inches long, grayish blue-green, sometimes curly. Excellent for windbreaks. 2 to 3 ft., \$3.50 each, \$33 for 10.

White Pine (*Pinus strobus*). The most common Pine, native to New England. Needles very slender, 4 to 5 inches long, dark rich green, overlaid with a silvery blue bloom. Unexcelled for large hedges. Rapid-growing.

	Each	10
10 to 12 ft.....	\$15 00	
8 to 10 ft.....	10 00	\$95 00
7 to 8 ft.....	7 50	70 00
6 to 7 ft.....	6 00	55 00
2 to 3 ft.....	3 25	30 00

Western White Pine (*Pinus monticola*). Similar to preceding; needles lie close to the stem. Hardy and rugged.

	Each	10
5 to 6 ft.....	\$8 00	\$75 00
4 to 5 ft.....	6 00	57 00

SPRUCE

Blue Colorado Spruce (*Picea pungens glauca*). Compact, medium-growing. Needles $\frac{7}{8}$ of an inch long, stiff, pointed, somewhat silvery in color.

	Each
5 to 6 ft.....	\$18 00
4 to 5 ft.....	16 00
3 to 4 ft.....	12 00

Large fancy specimens, 10 to 16 ft., \$40 to 100 00

Engelmann Spruce (*Picea engelmanni*). Very symmetrical and compact, rather slow-growing for this class. Needles $\frac{7}{8}$ inch long, range from dark green to grayish blue-green. Magnificent specimens, 12 to 22 ft., \$50 to \$150 each.

Koster Blue Spruce (*Picea pungens Kosteri*). Needles 1 to 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches long, stiff, pointed, bright silvery blue. A tree of unusual beauty.

	Each
4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.....	\$25 00
4 ft.....	22 00
3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.....	20 00

Extra-fancy spec., 10 to 16 ft., \$60 to 150 00

Norway Spruce (*Picea excelsa*). The most rapid-growing Spruce, often loose and open in habit. Needles $\frac{5}{8}$ inch long, dark green.

	Each	10
3 to 4 ft.....	\$3 50	\$33 00
2 to 3 ft.....	2 50	22 50

Specimens, 7 to 14 ft., \$10 to 25 00



Fir Foliage



Pine Foliage



Spruce Foliage



Azalea

Deciduous Flowering and Ornamental Shrubs

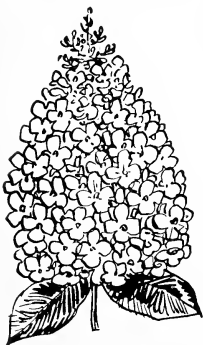
Deciduous shrubs are those which drop their leaves in autumn and remain bare-stemmed throughout the winter. This list contains a wide variety of types, large and small, of various colors of flower, and different blooming periods. A careful selection will give a succession of bloom from April to November.

The sizes immediately following the names indicate the usual ultimate heights in central New England. The ultimate heights may be greater for warmer climates, and less for colder locations.

The taller-growing sorts should be placed in rear rows of borders, using the smaller kinds as facers in the front rows. The smaller sorts may also be used in Foundation Plantings.

Planting distances for Deciduous Shrubs: Tall-growing varieties, 4 to 5 feet apart; medium sorts, 3 to 4 feet; small sorts, 2 to 3 feet.

The following sketches are given illustrating the few technical words used in the descriptions of flowers and leaves.



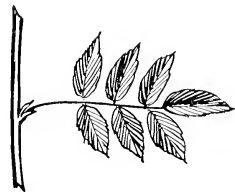
Panicle



Corymb



Cyme



Compound Leaf

ALMOND

Double Pink-flowering Almond (*Prunus glandulosa rosea*). 8 ft. Small rosettes of pink flowers, scattered along the branches in early May. 2 to 3 ft., \$1 each, \$9 for 10.

Double White-flowering Almond (*Prunus trichostyla sinensis*). 8 ft. White-flowering form of the preceding. 2 to 3 ft., \$1 each, \$9 for 10.

ARALIA

Fiveleaf Aralia (*Acanthopanax pentaphyllum*). 7 ft. Many-branched, slightly thorny. Leaves compound, five leaflets, dark, glossy. Flower inconspicuous.

	Each	10
3 to 4 ft.....	\$0 50	\$4 50
2 to 3 ft.....	45	3 60

AZALEA

A division of the Rhododendron family distinguished by its deciduous (leaf-dropping in the autumn) characteristics. Flowers are generally borne in rounding clusters and range more widely in color than do the Rhododendrons. The habit of growth is spreading bush-form, many branched. Can be used in the middle and front rows of borders, as foundation plants or as a group planting. Very desirable. Thrive anywhere except in lime soils. We dig our Azaleas in the same manner as Evergreens, that is, with a ball of earth on the roots, tied in burlap—called "B&B."

Flame Azalea (*Azalea calendulacea*). 7 ft. Varying hues of red, orange, and yellow.

	Each	10
18 to 24 in.....	\$2 50	\$22 50
15 to 18 in.....	2 00	18 00

Azalea, continued

Japanese Azalea (*Azalea japonica*). 5 ft. The showiest of all Azaleas. Large clusters of bright orange flowers, occasionally red or yellow. You will want this.

	Each	10
18 to 24 in.....	\$3 50	\$33 00
15 to 18 in.....	3 00	27 00

Korean Azalea (*Azalea poukhanensis*). 2½ ft. Low, rounding, spreading, dwarf, dense, and compact. Flowers delicate orchid color, 1½ to 3 inches across, fragrant, borne singly or in twos or threes, in great profusion in middle and late May. In the spring of 1925 one of our plants 3 feet broad bore 573 blossoms. The Arnold Arboretum Bulletin says: "This is one of the best of the Azaleas introduced by the Arboretum into American gardens, and a hardy decorative plant of first-rate importance."

	Each	10
18 to 24 in. broad.....	\$4 50	\$42 00
15 to 18 in. broad.....	3 50	33 00

Mongolian Azalea (*Azalea mucronulatum*). 6 ft. Flowers orchid color, about April 20. Spring frosts do not injure the blooms.

	Each	10
18 to 24 in.....	\$3 50	\$32 00
15 to 18 in.....	3 00	27 00

Pinkshell Azalea (*Azalea vaseyi*). 6 ft. Native American plant, with a Japanese appearance. Very delicate pure pink blooms in early May. 15 to 18 in., \$3 each, \$27 for 10.

Swamp Azalea (*Azalea viscosa*). 8 ft. Fragrant white flowers in June and July.

	Each	10
3 to 4 ft....	\$4 25	\$40 00
2½ to 3 ft....	3 50	32 00
2 to 2½ ft....	2 75	25 00

Sweet Azalea (*Azalea arborescens*). 5 ft. Very bushy habit. White, fragrant flowers in June.

	Each	10
2½ to 3 ft..	\$4 00	\$38 00
2 to 2½ ft..	3 00	27 00
18 to 24 in...	2 50	22 50

Torch Azalea (*Azalea kaempferi*). 6 ft. Foliage somewhat glossy, assumes brilliant fall colors ranging from scarlet to crimson. The flowers, a combination of red, pink, salmon, blend into a wonderful indescribable flame color, and are borne in middle and late May.

	Each	10
2 to 2½ ft..	\$4 50	\$42 00
18 to 24 in...	3 50	33 00
15 to 18 in..	3 00	27 00

BARBERRY

Japanese Barberry (*Berberis thunbergi*). 4 ft. Low, dense, bushy. Leaves small, roundish, turning brilliant red in autumn. Crimson-scarlet berries remain nearly all winter. Attracts birds. Best-known shrub for a low protective hedge. For hedge work plant one every foot. It can be kept low and compact by close clipping.

Prices of Japanese Barberry	Each	10	100
2 to 2½ ft.....	\$o 50	\$4 00	\$27 00
18 to 24 in.....	35	2 50	18 00
15 to 18 in.....	25	2 00	12 00

Redleaf Japanese Barberry (*Berberis thunbergi atropurpurea*). A new variety. Brilliant, purplish, blood-red foliage when planted in full sunlight. An extremely handsome new shrub which will undoubtedly become very popular for unusual ornamental effects, used singly or in groups. 15 in., \$1.25 each, \$11.50 for 10.

CHOKEBERRY

Black Chokeberry (*Aronia melanocarpa*). 6 ft. Many stemmed from ground. Clusters of white flowers in May. Black glossy berries. Attracts birds.

	Each	10
3 to 4 ft.....	\$o 75	\$6 00
2 to 3 ft.....	60	5 40

Red Chokeberry (*Aronia arbutifolia*). 10 ft. Narrow habit. Clusters of white flowers in May. Foliage flaming crimson in autumn. Crimson berries attract birds.

	Each	10
4 to 5 ft.....	\$o 90	\$8 00
3 to 4 ft.....	70	6 50



Azalea Vaseyi



Rochester Deutzia with Rhododendron in background

CORALBERRY

Coralberry (*Symphoricarpos vulgaris*). 5 ft. Graceful, drooping branches. Small dark red berries. Birds like them. Valuable shrub for embankments. 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

DEUTZIA

Lemoine's Deutzia (*Deutzia lemoinei*). 4 ft. A mass of white in May and June. Each 10
2 to 3 ft. \$0 60 \$5 50
18 to 24 in. 50 4 50

Rochester Deutzia (*Deutzia scabra*, *Pride of Rochester*). 8 ft. Small flowers, pink outside, white inside, in June. Each 10
4 to 5 ft. \$0 60 \$5 00
3 to 4 ft. 50 4 00

Slender Deutzia (*Deutzia gracilis*). 3 ft. Bushy, dense. Very slender, erect branches, covered with white flowers in May and June. 15 to 18 in., 60 cts. each, \$5.50 for 10.

Waterer Deutzia (*Deutzia scabra watereri*). 6 ft. Bushy, many-branched. Small fringed flowers, pink outside, white inside, profusely borne in June.

	Each	10
4 to 5 ft.	\$0 75	\$6 00
3 to 4 ft.	60	5 00

DOGWOOD

Goldentwig Dogwood (*Cornus stolonifera flaviramea*). 8 ft. Strong, broad leaf, rich in color. Principal attraction is bright yellow winter color of bark. Small white flowers in May and June.

	Each	10
3 to 4 ft.	\$0 60	\$5 00
2 to 3 ft.	50	4 00

Gray Dogwood (*Cornus paniculata*). 10 ft. Panicles of white flowers in May and June. White fruit attracts birds.

	Each	10
4 to 5 ft.	\$0 75	\$6 00
3 to 4 ft.	60	5 00

Redtwig (Tatarian) Dogwood (*Cornus alba*). 10 ft. Handsome, broad, oval leaves. Flowers yellow-white, in small flat cymes in June. Fruit bluish white, attracts birds.

	Each	10
5 to 6 ft.	\$0 75	\$6 00
4 to 5 ft.	60	5 00
3 to 4 ft.	50	4 00

ELDER

American Elder (*Sambucus canadensis*). 12 ft. Leaf compound, of 7 leaflets. Branches pithy. Minute white flowers in flat cymes 6 to 10 inches across, in June, July. Fruit purplish black, juicy, often used for making beverages.

	Each	10
4 to 5 ft.	\$0 70	\$6 00
3 to 4 ft.	60	5 00

EUONYMUS

Winged Euonymus (*Euonymus alatus*). 8 ft. Branches have corky wings. Leaves turn flame-color in autumn.

	Each	10
4 to 5 ft.	\$2 50	\$24 00
3 to 4 ft.	2 00	18 00

Winterberry Euonymus (*Euonymus bunganus*). 12 ft. Narrow habit, slender branches. Fruit pink, orange cap, showy.

	Each	10
4 to 5 ft.	\$1 00	\$8 00
3 to 4 ft.	75	6 00

SPECIAL OFFERS FOR BORDER PLANTINGS

We herewith offer three collections of Deciduous Shrubs for Border Planting. They consist of plants from 2 to 5 feet tall, in a variety of flower color and form, blooming period, leaf characteristics, ultimate height, and fruit-bearing sorts attractive to birds. A suggestive Planting Plan will be furnished with each group. Since we shall vary the selection of varieties and furnish sorts most suitable for individual locations and conditions, we do not here specify the varieties to be used. In ordering, tell us the exposure, whether sunny or shady; the type of soil, gravelly, loamy or clayey, moist or dry; and any other factor. We will make a selection which will best fit your own conditions.

Border Group No. 1

80 Shrubs for Border Planting. Twelve varieties of our selection, for a three-row border 100 feet long. **\$40**

Border Group No. 2

60 Shrubs for Border Planting. Ten varieties of our selection, for a three-row border 75 feet long. **\$32**

Border Group No. 3

40 Shrubs for Border Planting. Eight varieties of our selection. This will make a three-row border 50 feet long. **\$22**

FORSYTHIA

A wonderfully beautiful family. Habit loose, open, graceful. Leaves 3 to 5 inches long, narrow, dark, giving an exceptionally clean appearance. Yellow bell-shaped flowers cover the branches in early April, when color is scarce, remaining for several weeks.

Border Forsythia (*Forsythia intermedia*). 6 ft. Canary-yellow flowers in profusion. 2 to 3 ft., 45 cts. each, \$3.60 for 10.

Drooping Forsythia (*Forsythia suspensa*). 8 ft. Drooping branches. Golden yellow flowers. 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

Fortune Forsythia (*Forsythia suspensa fortunei*). 8 ft. Golden yellow flowers in profusion.

	Each	10
4 to 5 ft.....	\$0 60	\$5 00
3 to 4 ft.....	50	4 00

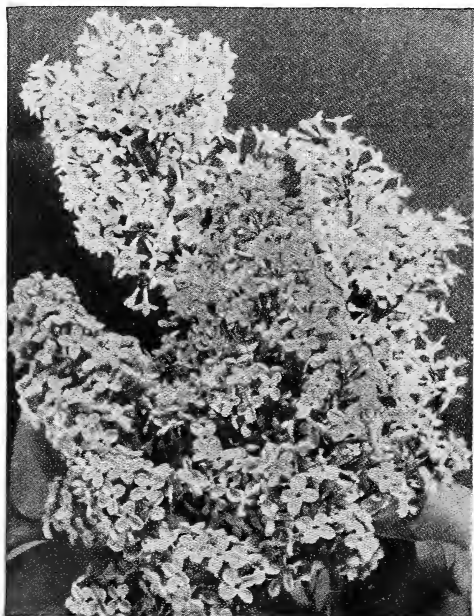
Greenstem Forsythia (*Forsythia viridissima*). 10 ft. Green bark. Flowers deep yellow. 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

HONEYSUCKLE

Manchurian Honeysuckle (*Lonicera ruprechtiana*). 12 ft. Branches slender, pale gray, arching. Leaves 2 to 3 inches, grayish green. Flowers yellow to white, in May and June. Red fruit attracts birds. 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

Pink Bride Honeysuckle (*Lonicera tatarica rosea*). 10 ft. Old-fashioned pink-flowering Bush Honeysuckle. May and June. Small red berries attract birds. A favorite well-known shrub. 3 to 4 ft., 60 cts. each, \$5 for 10.

White Tatarian Honeysuckle (*Lonicera tatarica alba*). 10 ft. Well-known, white-flowering Bush Honeysuckle. May and June. Fruit small, red, attracts birds. Useful for massing or specimens. 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.



French Hybrid Lilacs



Snowhill Hydrangea

HYDRANGEA

Great Hydrangea (*Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora*). 15 ft. Large, showy panicles of white flowers in August, turning to purplish pink.

	Each	10
3 to 4 ft.....	\$0 90	\$8 00
2 to 3 ft.....	75	6 50

Snowhill Hydrangea (*Hydrangea arborescens grandiflora*). 5 ft. Foliage broad and pleasing. Flowers cream-white, in rounding cymes 5 to 7 inches across, in July and August.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0 75	\$6 50
18 to 24 in.....	60	5 00

Tree Hydrangea (*Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora*, tree form). The Great Hydrangea, grown, by training, into tree shape. 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50 each, \$14 for 10.

LILAC

Common Lilac (*Syringa vulgaris*). 12 ft. This is the purple form that blooms in May and June. Too well known to need further description. 3 to 4 ft., \$1 each, \$9 for 10.

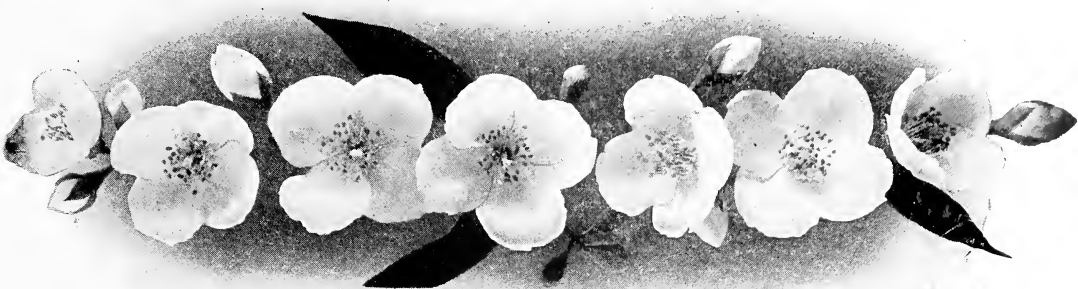
Common White Lilac (*Syringa vulgaris alba*). White flowers in May and June. 3 to 4 ft., \$1 each, \$9 for 10.

Himalayan Lilac (*Syringa villosa*). 8 ft. Pink to lavender flowers in panicles in May and June. 3 to 4 ft., 90 cts. each, \$8.50 for 10.

French Hybrid Lilacs

Same general type of leaf and flower as the Common Lilac, but superior in beauty of flower. With many varieties, no word description can do them justice. Valuable; desirable; beautiful.

Alphonse Lavallée. Double. Large; pale lavender. 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25 each, \$11 for 10.



Flowers of the Sweet Mock Orange

French Hybrid Lilacs, continued

Bleuâtre. Single. Deep pure blue. 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25 each.

Charles Baltet. Single. Bluish purple. 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25 each, \$11 for 10.

Charles the Tenth. Single. Reddish purple; large; free-blooming. 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25 each, \$11 for 10.

Condorcet. Double. Pale blue. 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25 each, \$11 for 10.

Congo. Single. Dark red. 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25 each, \$11 for 10.

Dr. Maillot. Double. Lavender to pale blue. 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25 each, \$11 for 10.

Frau Bertha Dammann. Single. White. 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25 each, \$11 for 10.

Jean Bart. Double. Bright to pale reddish purple. 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25 each, \$11 for 10.

Michel Buchner. Double. Pink to pale lilac. 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25 each, \$11 for 10.

Pres. Carnot. Double. Light pink buds, opening pale blue.

	Each	10
3 to 4 ft.	\$1 50	\$14 00
2 to 3 ft.	1 25	11 00

Rubra de Marly. Single. Rosy purple. 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25 each, \$11 for 10.

William Robinson. Double. Petals red outside. blue to lavender inside.

	Each	10
3 to 4 ft.	\$1 50	
2 to 3 ft.	1 25	\$11 00

BIRD-LIFE is a desirable feature of the well-planted landscape and we suggest the use of the berry-bearing shrubs wherever possible. We present two groups, either of which may be planted as groups or worked into the shrub border.

Bird Group No. 1

50 Berry-bearing Shrubs for

\$25

- 5 Japanese Barberry. 2 to 2½ ft.
- 5 Red Chokeberry. 3 to 4 ft.
- 5 Coralberry. 2 to 3 ft.
- 5 Gray Dogwood. 3 to 4 ft.
- 5 Red-twig Dogwood. 4 to 5 ft
- 5 Manchurian Honeysuckle. 3 to 4 ft.
- 5 Nannyberry. 4 to 5 ft.
- 5 Japanese Rose. 3 to 4 ft.
- 5 Prairie Rose. 4 to 5 ft.
- 5 Wayfaring Tree. 2 to 3 ft.

Bird Group No. 2

25 Berry-bearing Shrubs for

\$14.25

- 5 Arrow-wood. 3 to 4 ft.
- 5 Black Chokeberry. 3 to 4 ft.
- 5 Cranberry Bush. 2 to 3 ft.
- 5 Swamp Rose. 2 to 3 ft.
- 5 Winterberry. 2 to 3 ft.

MOCK ORANGE

Sweet Mock Orange (*Philadelphus coronarius*). 10 ft. The old-fashioned so-called "Syringa." Fragrant white flowers in huge, loose, open panicles in June. 4 to 5 ft., 60 cts. each, \$5 for 10.

Golden Mock Orange (*Philadelphus coronarius aureus*). 6 ft. A variety of the preceding, with clear bright yellow foliage. 18 to 24 in., 90 cts. each, \$8 for 10.

Virginal Mock Orange (*Philadelphus Virginal*). 6 ft. Large white flowers in June. 2 to 3 ft., \$1 each, \$9 for 10.

PRIVET

California Privet (*Ligustrum ovalifolium*). 8 ft. A well-known hedge plant with dark glossy leaves. The most beautiful Privet, slightly tender in northern New England. For hedge work use one for every linear foot.

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 ft.	\$0 25	\$1 80	\$12 00
18 to 24 in.	20	1 50	10 00

Ibodium Privet (*Ligustrum ibodium*). 8 ft. A hybrid, it has the beauty of the California with the hardiness of the Ibota Privet. This is the coming Privet for rugged climates. For hedges, use one for every linear foot. 2 to 3 ft., 40 cts. each, \$3 for 10, \$21 per 100.

Ibota Privet (*Ligustrum ibota*). 8 ft. Bushy; very hardy. Leaf medium size, flat-green. For hedges, use one for every linear foot.

	Each	10	100
3 to 4 ft.	\$0 50	\$4 00	\$27 00
2 to 3 ft.	40	3 00	18 00

Regel Privet (*Ligustrum ibota regelianum*). 5 ft. A low, spreading variety of the preceding that makes an exceptionally broad hedge. Plant 18 to 24 inches apart.

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 ft. broad.	\$0 60	\$5 00	\$36 00
18 to 24 in. broad.	50	4 00	33 00

PEARL BUSH

(*Exochorda grandiflora*)

10 ft. Leaves grayish green. Flowers white, 2 inches across, six to ten in a raceme, in May. 2 to 3 ft., 65 cts. each, \$5.50 for 10.

QUINCE

Flowering Quince (*Cydonia japonica*). 6 ft. Spreading spiny branches. Orange-scarlet flowers in April and May. Showy and beautiful. 18 to 24 in., 65 cts. each, \$5.50 for 10.



Swamp Rose

ROSE

This list of Roses includes only the species and a few of their botanical varieties, suitable for planting in shrub borders. Roses for Rose-Gardens and Cut-Flower purposes will be found on pages 32 to 34.

Hugonis Rose (*Rosa hugonis*). 6 ft. Arching branches. Large, single, yellow flowers in June. Well fruited. 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50 each, \$12.50 for 10.

Japanese Rose (*Rosa multiflora japonica*). 8 ft. Long, drooping branches. Flowers single, white, profuse in June. Red fruit attracts birds.

	Each	10
3 to 4 ft.....	\$o 50	\$4 00
2 to 3 ft.....	40	3 30

Prairie Rose (*Rosa setigera*). 8 ft. Long, arching branches. Flowers large, single, deep pink in June and July. Heavily fruited, attracts birds.

	Each	10
4 to 5 ft.....	\$o 60	\$5 00
3 to 4 ft.....	50	4 50

Rugosa Rose (*Rosa rugosa*). 5 ft. Branches erect or slightly spreading. Leaves small, dark, and glossy. Flowers single, pink, from June to October. Large hips are decidedly ornamental, also attract birds. 18 to 24 in., 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

White Rugosa Rose (*Rosa rugosa alba*). 5 ft. White-flowering form of the preceding. 18 to 24 in., 55 cts. each, \$5 for 10.

Swamp Rose (*Rosa palustris*). 5 ft. Erect shrub. Single pink flowers, 2 inches in diameter, from June to August. Well fruited. 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

Wichurian Rose (*Rosa wichuraiana*). Creeping and climbing. Valuable for embankments and stone walls. Foliage small, dark, glossy. Fragrant, pure white flowers in clusters from July to September.

	Each	10
3 yrs.....	\$o 60	\$5 00
2 yrs.....	50	4 00

SHADBLOW

(*Amelanchier canadensis*)

12 ft. Narrow habit, sometimes grows to small tree. White flowers in racemes in May. Maroon-purple fruit in June and July. A very handsome native tree adapted for planting on rough slopes and at the edge of woods.

	Each	10
3 to 4 ft.....	\$o 75	\$6 00
2 to 3 ft.....	60	5 00

SIBERIAN PEA

(*Caragana arborescens*)

12 ft. Dense, erect shrub of attractive habit. Bark green. Leaves compound, with small rounding leaflets. Small yellow flowers in June. Seed borne in pods, like peas. 3 to 4 ft., 60 cts. each, \$5 for 10.

SILVER BELL

Great Silverbell (*Halesia tetraaptera*). 20 ft. Open-branched, often grown tree-shaped. White bell-shaped flowers in racemes in May.

	Each	10
5 to 6 ft.....	\$1 50	\$12 50
4 to 5 ft.....	1 25	10 00

SMOKE TREE

Common Smoke Tree (*Rhus cotinus*). 12 ft. Small, thread-like, grayish purple flowers in large panicles in June and July, give the bush an indefinite, hazy, smoky appearance. 3 to 4 ft., \$1 each.

SNOWBALL

Common Snowball (*Viburnum opulus sterile*). 12 ft. Large, globose heads of white flowers in May and June.

	Each	10
3 to 4 ft.....	\$o 90	\$8 00
2 to 3 ft.....	75	6 50

Japanese Snowball (*Viburnum tomentosum plicatum*). 8 ft. Spreading branches. White flowers in large, globose balls. 2 to 3 ft., 90 cts. each, \$8 for 10

SNOWBERRY

Common Snowberry (*Symphoricarpos racemosus*). 5 ft. Slender branches, slightly drooping at tips. Very small pink flowers in terminal spikes from June to September. Fruit snow-white, waxy, 3/16 inch diameter, during fall. 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

SPIREA

Anthony Waterer Spirea (*Spiraea bumalda, Anthony Waterer*). 3 ft. Con compact, many-stemmed. Narrow leaves. Bright crimson flowers in flat corymbs, borne freely in July and August. Excellent for foundation use, for front row of borders, and as a dwarf flowering edging hedge. For hedges, plant one for every lineal foot. 18 to 24 in., 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10, \$36 per 100.

Spirea, continued

Froebel Spirea (*Spiraea froebeli*). 4 ft. Similar to the preceding, but a little stronger growing; also harder in severe climates. Valuable for small flowering hedge. Space one foot. 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10, \$36 per 100.

Vanhoutte Spirea (*Spiraea vanhouttei*). 8 ft. Bushy, many-stemmed shrub with graceful, arching branches. Leaves small, dark. Small white flowers in little umbels cover the branches in May and June. Widely used, it merits still greater use. A wonderfully beautiful hardy shrub useful in foundations, borders, hedges, and even as specimens. For hedges, space 18 inches.

	Each	10	100
3 to 4 ft.....	\$0 50	\$4 50	\$33 00
2 to 3 ft.....	45	4 00	27 00

White Japanese Spirea (*Spiraea japonica ovalifolia*). 3 ft. Dense, many-stemmed. Small white flowers in broad, flat, or slightly rounding corymbs in July. For flowering hedge, space one foot. 18 to 24 in., 50 cts. each, \$4.20 for 10, \$36 per 100.

ST. JOHNSWORT

Golden St. Johnswort (*Hypericum aureum*). 5 ft. Dense, rounding shrub. Flowers golden yellow, 1½ inches diameter, in loose cymes in July and August.

	Each	10
3 to 4 ft.....	\$0 75	\$6 00
2 to 3 ft.....	60	5 00

SWEETSHRUB

Common Sweetshrub (*Calycanthus floridus*). 5 ft. Leaves broad, dark, attractive. Flowers like miniature pineapples, 1½ inches long, chocolate brown, spicy fragrance, from June to August.

	Each	10
3 to 4 ft.....	\$0 75	\$6 50
2 to 3 ft.....	60	5 00

VIBURNUM

Arrow-wood Viburnum (*Viburnum dentatum*). 15 ft. Erect-stemmed, bushy. White flowers in cymes in June. Bluish black fruit. 3 to 4 ft., 75 cts. each, \$6.50 for 10.

Cranberry Bush (*Viburnum americanum*). 12 ft. Open branched. Leaves large, maple-like. Large cymes of white flowers in May and June. Scarlet fruits appear in July and remain all fall and winter. 2 to 3 ft., 65 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

Nannyberry (*Viburnum lentago*). 20 ft. Narrow habit, slender branches. Large leaves assume brilliant scarlet color in fall. Broad cymes of white flowers in June. Blue-black fruit holds all winter.

	Each	10
5 to 6 ft.....	\$1 00	\$8 00
4 to 5 ft.....	80	7 00
3 to 4 ft.....	75	6 50

Wayfaring Tree (*Viburnum lantana*). 15 ft. Loose and open habit. Leaves large and of leathery texture. Cymes of white flowers in June. Fruit red, changing to black. 2 to 3 ft., 60 cts. each, \$5.50 for 10.

WEIGELA

Eva Rathke Weigela (*Weigela Eva Rathke*). 3 ft. Brilliant crimson, bell-shaped flowers, appearing nearly all summer. 2 to 3 ft., 75 cts. each, \$7 for 10.

Pink Weigela (*Weigela rosea*). 6 ft. Old-fashioned shrub. Pink, bell-shaped flowers in June.

	Each	10
3 to 4 ft.....	\$0 60	\$5 00
2 to 3 ft.....	50	4 50

Snow Weigela (*Weigela candida*). 7 ft. White, bell-shaped flowers in profusion in June, continuing to lesser degree all summer.

	Each	10
3 to 4 ft.....	\$0 75	\$6 50
2 to 3 ft.....	60	5 00

Variegated Weigela (*Weigela rosea variegata*). 4 ft. Light rose flowers in June. Leaves dark green with white edges. 18 to 24 in., 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

WINTERBERRY

Common Winterberry (*Ilex verticillata*). 8 ft. Particularly attractive for its bright scarlet berries, which remain until midwinter. 2 to 3 ft., 60 cts. each, \$5.50 for 10.

WITCH-HAZEL

Common Witch-Hazel (*Hamamelis virginiana*). 15 ft. Loose, open habit. Strong, broad foliage. Small, bright yellow flowers in November, scattered along branches. One of the best of our native shrubs.

	Each	10
3 to 4 ft.....	\$0 75	\$6 50
2 to 3 ft.....	60	5 50



Vanhoutte Spirea

Hedges

Protective Hedges

Forty or more plants of one variety and size take the 100 rate

Japanese Barberry (*Berberis thunbergii*). Low, dense, bushy. Leaves small, roundish, turn brilliant red in autumn. Crimson-scarlet berries remain nearly all winter. Attracts birds. Preëminently the best plant for a small but sturdy protective hedge. Shears well. Plant one per linear foot.

	10	100
2 to 2½ ft.	\$4 00	\$27 00
18 to 24 in.	2 50	18 00
15 to 18 in.	2 00	12 00

Amur Privet (*Ligustrum amurense*). A very fine, rugged, protective hedge plant. Develops into a strong, tall, broad hedge. Shears perfectly. Plant one every foot.

	10	100
3 to 4 ft.	\$3 50	\$24 00
2 to 3 ft.	2 70	18 00

California Privet (*Ligustrum ovalifolium*). The most popular Privet. Makes beautiful, narrow, medium to tall hedge. Leaves glossy and dark. Somewhat tender in severe exposures. Withstands heavy shearing. Plant one per foot.

	10	100
2 to 3 ft.	\$1 80	\$12 00
18 to 24 in.	1 50	10 00

Ibota Privet (*Ligustrum ibota*). Tremendously hardy. Makes a broad, dense, medium-tall hedge. Shears perfectly. Plant one every foot.

	10	100
3 to 4 ft.	\$4 00	\$27 00
2 to 3 ft.	3 00	18 00

Ibodium Privet (*Ligustrum ibodium*). A cross between the California and the Ibota Privet, it combines the hardness of Ibota with the beauty of the California. Succeeds under the heaviest shearing. This is undoubtedly the coming Privet hedge. Plant one every foot. 2 to 3 ft., \$3 for 10, \$21 per 100.

Regel Privet (*Ligustrum ibota regelianum*). A low, spreading variety of Ibota. Makes an exceptionally broad low hedge. Plant 18 to 24 inches apart.

	10	100
2 to 3 ft. broad.	\$5 00	\$36 00
18 to 24 in. broad.	4 00	33 00

Amur Bush Maple (*Acer ginnala*). Dense, strong, many-branched. Makes an extra-tall, bushy hedge. Foliage turns brilliant red in fall. Plant one every 2 feet.

	10	100
6 to 8 ft.	\$20 00	\$150 00
5 to 6 ft.	16 00	125 00
4 to 5 ft.	11 00	90 00

Flowering Hedges

Oftentimes where a formally trimmed hedge is not required, a hedge of Flowering Shrubs is desirable. For good flower effect these should be trimmed but lightly, and soon after the end of the blooming period. For this purpose we suggest the following varieties:

Flowering Quince (*Cydonia japonica*). Spreading, spiny branches. Orange-scarlet flowers in April and May. Showy and beautiful. Makes a medium-sized hedge. Space 18 inches apart. 18 to 24 in., \$5.50 for 10, \$45 per 100.

Anthony Waterer Spirea (*Spiraea bumalda Anthony Waterer*). Makes a beautiful low edging hedge. Compact, many-stemmed. Narrow leaves. Bright crimson flowers in flat corymbs, borne freely in July and August. Plant one for every lineal foot. 18 to 24 in., \$4.50 for 10, \$36 per 100.

Froebel Spirea (*Spiraea froebeli*). Similar to the preceding, but a little stronger growing. Also hardier in severe climates. Space one foot. 2 to 3 ft., \$4.50 for 10, \$36 per 100.

Vanhoutte Spirea (*Spiraea vanhouttei*). Bushy, many-stemmed shrub with graceful, arching branches. Leaves small, dark. Little white flowers in small umbels cover the branches in May and June. Makes a medium to tall hedge. Space 18 inches apart.

	10	100
3 to 4 ft.	\$4 50	\$30 00
2 to 3 ft.	4 00	27 00

White Japanese Spirea (*Spiraea japonica ovalifolia*). Dense, many-stemmed. Small white flowers in broad, flat, or slightly rounding corymbs, in July. Space 1 foot. 18 to 24 in., \$4.20 for 10, \$36 per 100.

ROSE HEDGES

Very dainty flowering hedges are obtained by using the Polyantha Roses, sometimes called Baby Ramblers. While not of a rugged, protective nature, they make a beautiful small edging hedge, and are excellent for edging the rose-garden. Space 18 inches apart. Shear lightly in early spring. We offer the six following varieties at \$9 for 10, \$80 per 100.

Baby Rambler. Pink.

Cecile Brunner. Pearly pink.

Erna Teschendorff. Bright red, semi-double flowers.

Jessie. Glowing crimson, white eye.

Katharina Zeimet. White.

Mrs. W. H. Cutbush. Pink.

Evergreen Hedges

Hedges of moderate-sized Evergreens are very effective as a protective hedge next to the sidewalk or surrounding a formal garden. These, of course, should be heavily sheared. For this purpose we list below the three best varieties of Evergreens.

Large Evergreen Hedges, for use as a screen or windbreak, are valuable and attractive. If interested in this type, write us stating the purpose for which they are wanted, the space available, size desired, whether large for immediate effect, or small, to grow on for future effect. We shall be pleased to recommend and quote varieties and sizes to fit the specific need.

EVERGREENS FOR SMALL HEDGES

American Arborvitæ (*Thuja occidentalis*).

	10	100
3 to 4 ft. tall. Plant every 2 ft.	\$33 00	\$300 00
2 to 3 ft. Plant every 18 in.	27 00	250 00

Ware Arborvitæ (*Thuja occidentalis wareana*).

	10	100
2 to 2½ ft. Plant every 2 ft.	\$33 00	\$300 00
18 to 24 in. Plant every 18 in.	27 00	250 00

Canada Hemlock (*Tsuga canadensis*).

	10	100
2 to 2½ ft. Plant every 2 ft.	\$32 00	\$300 00
18 to 24 in. Plant every 18 in.	25 00	225 00



Deciduous trees are indispensable in a well-balanced planting. Flowering shrubs and a clipped privet hedge complete the landscape picture, and also provide an effective barrier

Deciduous Trees

FLOWERING AND OTHERWISE ORNAMENTAL SORTS

This class of trees we have separated from shade trees. While, of course, these trees will provide some shade, various characteristics of their habits of growth prevent them from being shade trees of the first order. They are, however, distinctly beautiful and desirable as specimens, or to give height accent to borders.

The sizes immediately following the name are the usual sizes attained in this vicinity under average conditions. Many of the trees listed below attain much greater heights in their native habitats, but seldom do so in cultivation under ordinary conditions.

BIRCH

Canoe (Paper) Birch (*Betula papyrifera*). 60 ft. Large-growing, loose head. Chief attraction is the pure white color of the bark, appearing after the tree arrives at a height of about 12 feet.

	Each	10
6 to 8 ft.....	\$2 00	\$18 00
5 to 6 ft.....	1 50	13 50

Cutleaf Weeping Birch (*Betula pendula gracilis*). 60 ft. Pyramidal, open head. Bark white. Branches droop gracefully. Leaves deeply cut.

	Each	10
6 to 8 ft.....	\$4 00	
4 to 6 ft.....	3 00	

CATALPA

Umbrella Catalpa (*Catalpa bignonioides nana*). Globe-shaped head, surmounting a bare trunk. Leaves heart-shaped, attractive. 2-yr. heads on 5 to 6-ft. stems, \$2 each, \$18 for 10.

CRAB, FLOWERING

A class of Crab-Apples noteworthy for the beauty of their flowers, similar in form to apple-blossoms, and borne during May. Ordinarily they attain an ultimate height of from 15 to 25 feet. Only a few sorts form fruits, which are of little or no value as

food, but which attract birds. The Flowering Crabs are decidedly beautiful and worth-while, and should be given a place in every garden. When mature they have a branch-spread wide enough to cast a large area of shade. They are usually dug with ball of earth and burlapped, particularly in the larger sizes.

Bechtel Crab (*Malus ioensis plena*). One of the best. Flowers double, delicate pink; resemble small roses.

	Each	10
4 to 5 ft.....	\$2 50	\$22 50
3 to 4 ft.....	2 00	18 00

Carmine Crab (*Malus atrosanguinea*). Single flowers, crimson outside, deep pink inside. A splash of color when in bloom.

	Each	10
5 to 6 ft.....	\$3 00	\$27 00
4 to 5 ft.....	2 50	22 50

Double Pink Chinese Crab (*Malus spectabilis riversi rosea plena*). Double deep pink blooms.

	Each	10
6 to 7 ft.....	\$4 00	\$36 00
5 to 6 ft.....	3 00	27 00

Japanese Flowering Crab (*Malus floribunda*). Flowers single, deep rose-pink, early, appearing before the leaves. Fruit small, yellow and red. An old standby and still good.

	Each	10
5 to 6 ft.....	\$3 00	\$27 00
4 to 5 ft.....	2 50	22 50



Mountain Ash

Flowering Crab, continued

Purpleleaf Crab (*Malus atropurpurea*). Single deep pink flowers. Foliage purplish red, during flowering period, giving a most unique and pleasing two-tone color effect. Each 10

7 to 8 ft. \$5 00 \$45 00
6 to 7 ft. 4 00

Scheidecker Crab (*Malus scheideckeri*). Double blooms, rose-pink inside, deep pink outside; very free-blooming. 5 to 6 ft., \$3 each, \$27 for 10.

Tea Crab (*Malus theifera*). Discovered in western China and brought to the Arnold Arboretum by Prof. E. H. ("Chinese") Wilson. A decorative plant of the first class. Upright, irregularly spreading branches. Very free flowering. Flowers rose-red in bud, becoming pale pink or almost white when fully open. Each 10

6 to 7 ft. \$3 50 \$33 00
5 to 6 ft. 3 00 27 00

Wild Sweet Crab (*Malus coronaria*). Flowers rose-pink, sweet-scented. Each 10

6 to 8 ft. \$4 00 \$36 00
5 to 6 ft. 3 00 27 00

DOGWOOD

White-flowering Dogwood (*Cornus florida*). Small tree, rarely growing to 40 feet. Foliage turns dark red in autumn. Mass of showy white flowers in May. Very fine. Each 10

3 to 4 ft. \$1 50 \$12 50
2 to 3 ft. 1 25 11 00

Red-flowering Dogwood (*Cornus florida rubra*). A variety of the preceding, bearing deep rose-colored flowers. Each

3 to 4 ft. \$5 00
2 to 3 ft. 4 00

FRINGE

White Fringe (*Chionanthus virginica*). 20 ft. Long, smooth leaves. Large, loose, lacey, panicles of white flowers in May and June. Each

4 to 5 ft. \$2 00
3 to 4 ft. 1 50

HAWTHORN

Usually dug with ball of earth and burlapped, particularly in the larger sizes.

Double White Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna albo-plena*). 20 ft. Upright habit, spiny branches. Flowers double, white, small, profusely borne in May and June. Each

5 to 6 ft. \$2 50
4 to 5 ft. 2 00

Paul's Double Scarlet Hawthorn (*Crataegus oxyacantha splendens*). 15 ft. Bright scarlet, double flowers in May.

5 to 6 ft. \$3 50
4 to 5 ft. 3 00

Thicket Hawthorn (*Crataegus coccinea*). 30 ft. Narrow habit when young, gradually expanding to broad, rounding head. Masses of small white flowers in May. Chiefly attractive for its large scarlet fruits, which appear in August and remain until late fall, unless sooner eaten by the birds.

	Each	10
10 to 12 ft.	\$4 00	\$36 00
8 to 10 ft.	2 75	25 00
5 to 6 ft.	1 75	16 00
Large specimens,	\$5 to 15 00	

Washington Hawthorn (*Crataegus cordata*). 30 ft. Forms broad, round head when mature. Leaves small, dark, with 3 to 5 lobes. Small white flowers in large, loose corymbs in May and June. Fruit small, crimson, abundant. Desirable. Each 10

6 to 8 ft. \$2 50 \$22 50
5 to 6 ft. 1 75 15 00

LARCH

European Larch (*Larix europaea*). 50 ft. Generally conical in habit. Although it drops its leaves, it closely resembles an evergreen such as the spruce. Leaves are needles of light green, with soft feathery effect. Each 10

6 to 8 ft., B&B. \$2 50 \$22 50
5 to 6 ft., B&B. 2 00 18 00

MAPLE

Amur Bush Maple (*Acer ginnala*). 15 ft. Many-branched bush form. Leaves small, with 3 to 5 pointed lobes, turn brilliant pinkish red in autumn.

	Each	10
6 to 8 ft.	\$2 25	\$20 00
5 to 6 ft.	1 75	16 00

MOUNTAIN ASH

A family of very handsome small trees, attaining about 30 feet. When mature they give a fair amount of shade. Foliage compound, with 11 to 17 long narrow leaflets, rich dark green. Very small white flowers in large, broad corymbs in May and June. Principal attraction is the showy fruit during late summer and fall, borne in large corymbs, color bright red to orange-red, which attract birds. Very desirable.

Mountain Ash, continued

American Mountain Ash
(*Sorbus americana*). Large
corymbs of small, bright red
fruits.

	Each	10
6 to 8 ft..	\$2 00	\$18 00
5 to 6 ft..	1 60	15 00

European Mountain Ash
(*Sorbus aucuparia*). Large
corymbs of large scarlet fruits.

	Each	10
6 to 8 ft..	\$2 00	\$18 00
5 to 6 ft..	1 50	12 50

Japanese Mountain Ash
(*Sorbus commixta*). Similar
to the preceding. Foliage has
a tendency to remain rather
later in fall than other sorts.
5 to 6 ft., \$2.25 each, \$21
for 10.

MULBERRY

Teas' Weeping Mulberry
(*Morus alba pendula*). Um-
brella-shaped, gracefully
drooping. Leaves light green,
deeply lobed. Fruit reddish
purple, edible. 2-yr. heads on
5 to 6-ft. stems, \$2.50 each,
\$22.50 for 10.

PEAR**(Ornamental)**

Chinese Sand Pear (*Pyrus
calleryana*). A recent worth-
while introduction. Pyrami-
dal in habit. Small white
flowers in early May. Fruit
pea-size, brown, attracts birds. Exceptionally
attractive for its fall foliage, ranging from yellow,
to scarlet, crimson, wine-red, purple.

	Each	10
12 to 14 ft.....	\$6 00	\$55 00
10 to 12 ft.....	5 00	45 00
8 to 10 ft.....	4 00	36 00

PLUM (Ornamental)

Purple-leaf Plum (*Prunus cerasifera pissardi*).
15 ft. Small blush-white flowers. Dark, wine-red
fruit. Rich dark purple foliage. 4 to 5 ft., \$2 each,
\$18 for 10.



Flowering Crabs

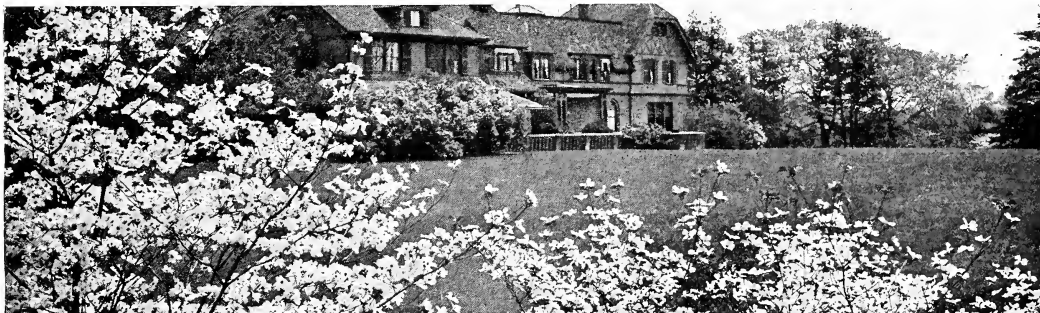
POPLAR

Lombardy Poplar (*Populus nigra italica*). 60 ft.
Well-known, narrow, columnar tree. Remains
branched to the ground and is fast-growing. Ideal
for a screen in narrow spaces.

	Each	10
10 to 12 ft.....	\$2 00	\$18 00
8 to 10 ft.....	1 50	12 00
6 to 8 ft.....	1 25	10 00

WILLOW

Laurel Willow (*Salix pentandra*). 25 ft. Broadly
pyramidal habit. Leaves dark and glossy, laurel-
like. Handsome. Valuable for screens. 6 to 8 ft.,
\$1 each, \$9 for 10.

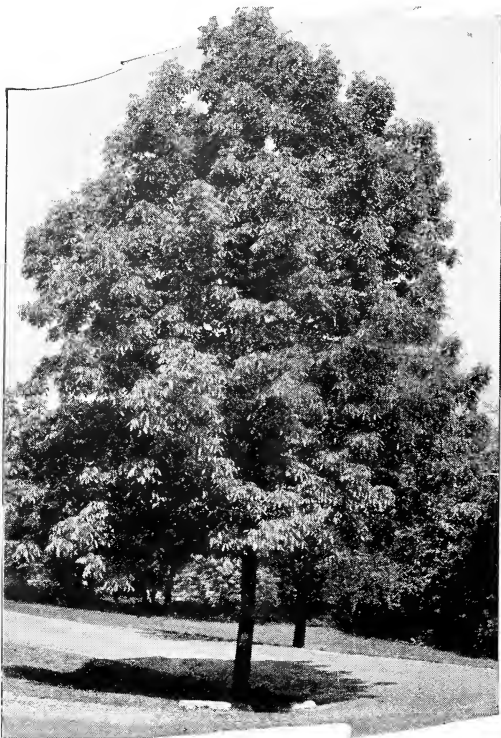


White-flowering Dogwood

Shade Trees

This list includes those types of deciduous trees which are preëminently shade trees, due to the way the branches grow, the type of leaf, or the rapidity with which they develop a broad head. They may be used also as specimen trees about the lawn or in the shrub border giving them plenty of space to develop to their full proportions.

In planting small shade trees as street trees, it is advisable to use either a wooden or a wire protector about the trunk for several years to prevent damage to the bark or accidental breaking. Care should be taken to remove it, however, before it interferes with the growth of the tree.



White Ash

ASH

White Ash (*Fraxinus americana*). 80 ft. Pyramidal head when young, developing into broad, rounding, wide-spreading shape as it matures. Leaves compound, with long, narrow leaflets which turn yellow and purple in autumn. An excellent street tree of splendid habit and fairly rapid growth.

	Each	10
8 to 10 ft.....	\$1 50	\$14 00
6 to 8 ft.....	1 25	12 00

BEECH

American Beech (*Fagus americana*). 80 ft. Handsome, symmetrical tree, branches ascending, bark light gray. Foliage large, strong, heavily veined, dark green above, yellowish green underneath, turns bright yellow in autumn. Usually grown with the branches left on well to the ground, making a beautiful specimen. By removing the lower branches they make excellent shade trees, good for street use.

	Each	10
18 to 20 ft.....	\$22 00	\$200 00
16 to 18 ft.....	16 00	150 00
Larger specimens,	\$30 to 50 00	

CATALPA

Common Catalpa (*Catalpa bignonioides*). 30 ft. Loose, irregular head. Very large leaves provide good shade. Bears creamy white flowers with brown spots, followed by brown seed-pod from 6 to 20 inches long. A rapid growing tree for quick shade.

	Each	10
10 to 12 ft.....	\$2 00	\$18 00
8 to 10 ft.....	1 50	12 00

ELM

American Elm (*Ulmus americana*). 100 ft. The native Elm, with wide-spreading, arching branches. Fine street tree for wide streets.

	Each	10
10 to 12 ft.....	\$3 00	\$27 00
8 to 10 ft.....	2 25	21 00
6 to 8 ft.....	1 50	14 00



Norway Maple. See page 31

LINDEN

American Linden (*Tilia americana*). 80 ft. Tall, spreading tree. Large, broad, heart-shaped foliage. Small, yellow, fragrant flowers in July. A good street tree. 6 to 8 ft., \$2 each, \$18 for 10.

European Linden (*Tilia cordata*). 60 ft. Broad head. Small, broad, heart-shaped leaves. Small flowers, sweet-scented. Excellent street tree.

	Each
12 to 14 ft.....	\$5 50
10 to 12 ft.....	4 50
8 to 10 ft.....	3 50

MAPLE

Norway Maple (*Acer platanoides*). 60 ft. The best of all shade trees for both lawn and street use. Broad, dense head, covered with large, heavy, dark rich green leaves.

	Each	10
8 to 10 ft.....	\$3 00	\$27 00
6 to 8 ft.....	2 00	18 00

Large specimens\$6 to 50 00

Schwedler Purple Maple (*Acer platanoides schwedleri*). A form of Norway Maple, with leaves bright red in spring, changing to dark purplish green. 6 to 8 ft., \$3.50 each.

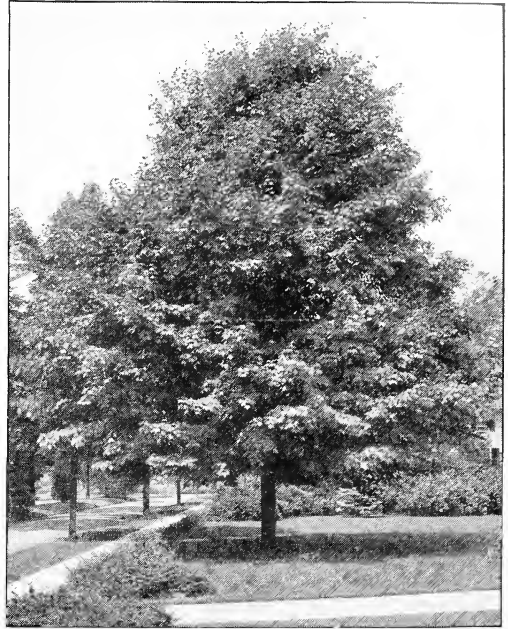
Silver Maple (*Acer dasycarpum*). 80 ft. Rapid-growing, branches slightly drooping at ends when mature. Leaves light green, silvery on under side. A good street tree.

	Each	10
8 to 10 ft.....	\$1 75	\$15 00
6 to 8 ft.....	1 50	12 50

Cutleaf Silver Maple (*Acer dasycarpum wieri*). A form of the preceding, with branches still more drooping at ends. Leaves deeply cut, giving feathery effect. 6 to 8 ft., \$1.75 each.



Red Oak



Sugar Maple

Sugar Maple (*Acer saccharum*). 80 ft. Very symmetrical. Narrow when young, finally developing a broad head. Leaves medium size, light green. Excellent for street use. Large specimens from 18 to 30 ft. tall, \$6 to \$50 each.

OAK

Red Oak (*Quercus rubra*). 80 ft. Develops broad, conical head. Dark bark. Leaves dark green in summer, dark red in fall. Excellent street tree.

	Each	10
6 to 8 ft.....	\$3 00	\$27 00
5 to 6 ft.....	2 50	22 50

Pin Oak (*Quercus palustris*). 80 ft. Pyramidal head. Bark dark. Leaves deeply cut, lobes irregularly pointed. Good street tree.

	Each	10
6 to 8 ft.....	\$3 00	\$27 00
5 to 6 ft.....	2 50	22 50

White Oak (*Quercus alba*). 80 ft. Develops into broad, spreading head. Bark light gray. Leaves cut, forming round-pointed lobes.

	Each	10
6 to 8 ft.....	\$3 00	\$27 00
5 to 6 ft.....	2 50	22 50

TULIP TREE

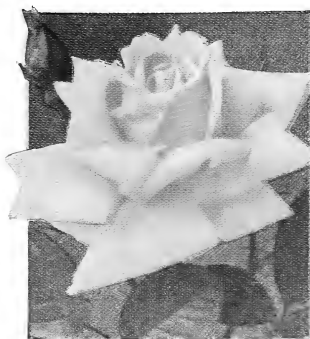
(*Liriodendron tulipifera*)

90 ft. Pyramidal habit. Leaves broad. Flowers tulip-shaped, greenish yellow with orange markings. Good street tree.

	Each
5 to 6 ft.....	\$1 50
4 to 5 ft.....	1 25

Minimum Distances for Planting Street Trees

Ash	35 ft.	Maple.....	40 ft.
Beech	35 ft.	Oak	40 ft.
Elm.....	50 ft.	Tulip Tree	35 ft.
Linden	35 ft.		



Los Angeles



Sunburst



Ophelia

Bush Roses for the Garden

Out of the thousands of known varieties of Bush Roses, only a few dozen are of superior merit. We have purposely reduced our list to a small number. It contains varieties which will give the whole range of color to be found among Roses, and by its brevity prevents confusion in selection. Our list has been carefully compounded from some of the old, proved sorts as well as the best of the newer introductions.

Roses prefer a rich, loamy soil, with a fair moisture content—but not wet. They will, however, succeed remarkably in ordinary soils. The use of highly nitrogenous manures is apt to cause mildews and blights, unless counterbalanced by commercial fertilizers containing high proportions of phosphoric acid and potash. Roses are surface feeders—do not plant them too deep. Space them about 2 feet apart.

The abbreviations in parentheses, following the names, refer to the classes to which they belong, and are explained as follows:

AB., Austrian Briar
HP., Hybrid Perpetual
H.Pol., Hybrid Polyantha (Dwarfs)

HR., Hybrids of *Rosa rugosa*
HT., Hybrid Tea

The Roses we offer are all 2-year No. 1, field-grown stock. Price, \$1 each, \$9 for 10 of a kind

Baby Dorothy. H.Pol. Small, bright pink flowers in clusters, produced all season on a dwarf, bushy plant.

Cecile Brunner. H.Pol. Very dainty little buds and flowers of pearly pink and white. Charming for cutting.

Columbia. HT. Beautifully formed flowers of clear, light pink, darkening with age, borne by a healthy plant on good stems for cutting.

Conrad F. Meyer. HR. A very vigorous plant often attaining 10 to 12 feet. Flowers pale silvery pink of beautiful form.

Erna Teschendorff. H.Pol. Very bright crimson flowers in large clusters. The plant is dwarf, continuous-blooming, and very bushy.

F. J. Grootendorst. HR. A strong bush of the *Rugosa* type, which makes an excellent hedge. The flowers are small, fringed, bright crimson, produced in clusters all season long.

Francis Scott Key. HT. A very fine, double flower of very large size, and rich crimson shades. A superb bloom at its best.

Frau Karl Druschki. HP. A very vigorous plant producing exquisite, pure white flowers continuously. The blooms are large.

General Jacqueminot. HP. An old favorite rich crimson Rose of delightful fragrance and profuse bloom in early summer.

General MacArthur. HT. Splendid bright red flowers, very freely produced throughout the season. Regarded as one of the best reds.

Gorgeous. HT. A low-growing bushy plant with large flowers of glowing salmon and orange-pink flowers. Unusually bright.

Gruss an Teplitz. HT. A very large, bushy plant, bearing clusters of beautiful crimson flowers all season. Good for backgrounds or specimens. One of the freest blooming of all.



Killarney Queen



Killarney White



Columbia



Red Radiance



Mrs. Aaron Ward



Radiance

Bush Roses for the Garden, continued

Hadley. HT. Very beautifully formed flowers or rich shining crimson with velvety shades. A favorite variety which originated at Hadley in this state.

Jessie. H.Pol. One of the brightest and reddest of the low-growing, cluster-flowering varieties. Very popular.

Kaiserin Auguste Viktoria. HT. Perfectly formed flowers of pure white, tinted lemon in the center. An old, well-liked variety.

Katharina Zeimet. H.Pol. Perhaps the best of the bushy, cluster-blooming type with white flowers. Very hardy and a profuse bloomer.

Killarney Queen. HT. Exquisite long buds and delightful flower of sparkling pink. Splendid massed in a bed of all one kind.

Killarney White. HT. Similar to Killarney Queen except that the flowers are pure, snowy white. One of the best of its color.

Los Angeles. HT. Flame-pink, gold, and other tints of indescribable richness adorn this beautiful, very fragrant variety.

Mme. Caroline Testout. HT. Large flowers of shining, light pink, produced in abundance on healthy, strong-growing bushes.

Mme. Edouard Herriot. HT. Gorgeous orange-red buds and shrimp-pink flowers of very brilliant shades. One of the brightest.

Mme. Gabriel Luizet. HP. A vigorous, summer-flowering, very hardy Rose with light pink flowers of good size and excellent form.

Mrs. Aaron Ward. HT. A low-spreading bush with charming little flowers of buff-yellow and fawn, very freely produced.

Mrs. John Laing. HP. Erect plants with glorious, cup-like flowers of soft pink. Very fragrant, and blooms continuously.

Mrs. R. G. Sharman-Crawford. HP. Fine, light-pink, very double flowers freely produced throughout the season on robust plants.

Mrs. W. H. Cutbush. H.Pol. A low, bushy plant similar to Baby Dorothy with clusters of sparkling pink flowers.

Ophelia. HT. Elegantly formed flowers of pale pink and gold changing to white in hot weather. A very popular sort.

Paul Neyron. Gigantic double and very fragrant blooms of rich rose-pink. One of the most widely planted and showiest of Roses.

Persian Yellow. AB. A shrub of considerable vigor, producing small, semi-double, deep yellow flowers along the branches in late spring.

Prince Camille de Rohan. HP. Very dark, almost maroon flowers of rather small size but very double and very sweet. A favorite.

Radiance. HT. Strong-growing and very free-blooming, producing large, globular flowers of two delicately contrasted shades of pink.

Red Radiance. HT. Similar to Radiance in all respects except that it is shining light crimson.

Sir Thomas Lipton. HR. Strong growth often reaching 10 to 12 feet. Blooms continuously; flowers double and white. Very hardy.

Sunburst. HT. Fawn-yellow with a rich orange tint. The plant is small but the flower stems are long and wiry.

Ulrich Brunner. HP. A vigorous, erect plant bearing very large bright crimson flowers in early summer in greatest profusion.



Francis Scott Key



Mme. Caroline Testout



Gruss an Teplitz

CLIMBING ROSES

For arches, pergolas, fences, walls and trellises

Explanation of Abbreviations: HM., Hybrid Multiflora: HW., Hybrid Wichuraiana

2-yr. field-grown plants, 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10 of a kind

American Pillar. HW. Exceedingly vigorous growth, bearing gigantic clusters of rosy pink flowers with large white centers. Very fine.

Crimson Rambler. HM. Immense clusters of glowing scarlet-red flowers produced most profusely. The plant is very strong.

Dorothy Perkins. HW. A rapidly growing climber with slender, very long canes and clusters of dainty pink flowers.

Dr. W. Van Fleet. HW. Flowers pale pink of the finest Hybrid Tea form, with good stems for cutting, borne on a vigorous climber.

Gardenia. HW. Soft yellow buds which open to large flowers of faint cream and white. Very beautiful foliage and vigorous growth.

Paul's Scarlet Climber. HW. Brilliant scarlet double flowers of excellent size and form. The showiest and brightest climbing rose.

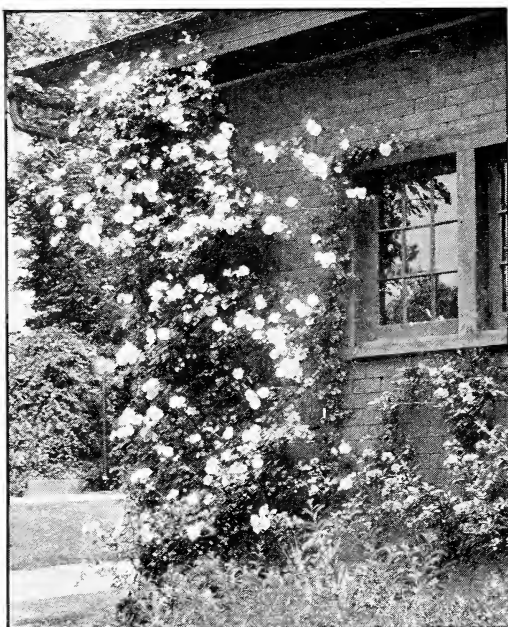
Purity. HW. Very large, cupped flowers of pure, snow-white, very freely produced on a strong, hardy climber.

Silver Moon. HW. One of the most vigorous of all climbing Roses with very large, semi-double flowers of pure white and gold.

Tausendschön. HM. An excellent almost thornless Rose with large clusters of flowers varying from rich pink to creamy white.

White Dorothy. HW. Similar to Dorothy Perkins except that the flowers are pure white. If anything it is a better grower.

White Rambler. HM. A stiffer plant than White Dorothy with very large clusters of small, semi-double white flowers.



Dr. W. Van Fleet

Yellow Rambler. HM. Similar to the preceding, but the flowers are yellow in bud, paling to creamy white as they open.

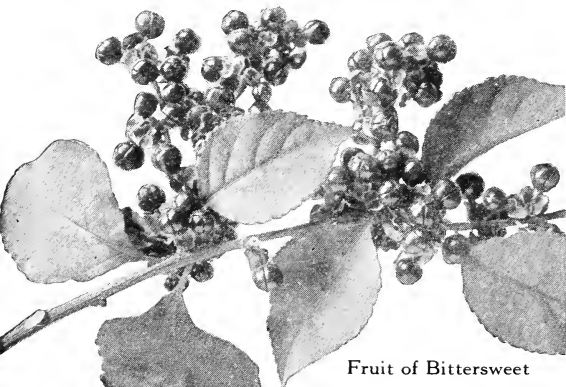
DECIDUOUS VINES

These sorts are mostly strong climbers usually requiring a trellis, lattice, or wire support, over which to climb.

AKEBIA

Fiveleaf Akebia (*Akebia quinata*). Slender-stemmed. Small leaves divided into five lobes. Flowers 1 inch broad, rosy purple, in May. Dark purple fruit.

	Each	10
3 yrs	\$0 75	\$6 50
2 yrs	60	5 50



Fruit of Bittersweet

BITTERSWEET

American Bittersweet (*Celastrus scandens*). Strong, arching, drooping, trailing branches. Orange fruits in autumn lasting well into the winter. Cut and kept in receptacles without water the branches make excellent long-lasting winter decorations.

	Each	10
4 yrs	\$0 60	\$5 00
3 yrs	50	4 00

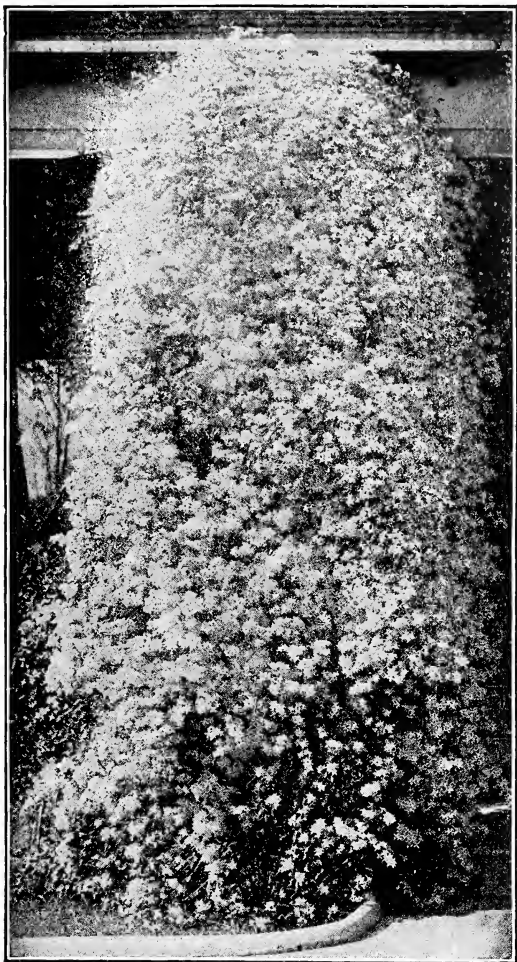
Oriental Bittersweet (*Celastrus orbiculatus*). A more free-fruited type. Fruit orange, opening so as to show the crimson seed. Very showy. Both song and game birds feast on these fruits.

	Each	10
4 yrs	\$0 60	\$5 00
3 yrs	50	4 00

CLEMATIS

Sweet Autumn Clematis (*Clematis paniculata*). Small, white, sweet-scented flowers cover the vine in late summer and early fall. A rapidly growing and very graceful vine for covering dead trees, arbors and summer houses.

	Each	10
3 yrs	\$0 60	\$5 00
2 yrs	50	4 00



Clematis paniculata

Large-Flowering Hybrid Clematis

Henryi. Creamy white.

Jackmani. Purple.

Mme. Baron Veillard. Soft pink.

Ramona. Light blue.

2-yr., pot-grown plants, \$1.50 each, \$12.50 for 10

CREEPER

Engelmann Creeper (*Ampelopsis quinquefolia engelmanni*). An improved form of the well-known Woodbine or Virginia Creeper. Clings to walls very tenaciously. Fall foliage brilliant to deep red. 3 yrs., 40 cts. each, \$3.50 for 10.

Japanese Creeper (Boston Ivy) (*Ampelopsis tricuspidata*). Leaves 4 to 10 inches broad, five-pointed, glossy dark green, with excellent fall color.

	Each	10
3 yrs.....	\$0 75	\$7 00
2 yrs.....	60	5 50

Virginia Creeper (Woodbine) (*Ampelopsis quinquefolia*). A rapid and high-climbing vine. Foliage rich crimson in autumn. 3 yrs., 40 cts. each, \$3.50 for 10.

HONEYSUCKLE

Hall Honeysuckle (*Lonicera japonica halliana*). Leaves small, elliptical, dark green, almost evergreen. Yellow and white flowers in summer and fall. Black fruits. 3 yrs., 50 cts. each, \$3.60 for 10.

Trumpet Honeysuckle (*Lonicera sempervirens*). Small, slender, deep crimson, trumpet-shaped flowers from June to November. Scarlet berries. 3 yrs., 50 cts. each, \$4.20 for 10.

MATRIMONY VINE

Chinese Matrimony Vine (*Lycium chinense*). Half-vine, half-shrub, vigorous climber. Profusion of bright purple, star-shaped flowers. Long scarlet fruits.

	Each	10
3 yrs.....	\$0 50	\$4 00
2 yrs.....	40	3 00

TRUMPET VINE

(*Bignonia radicans*)

High climber. Foliage compound. Large, orange-scarlet, trumpet-shaped flowers in August. 3 yrs., 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

WISTERIA

Chinese Wisteria (*Wisteria sinensis*). Rapid-growing, vigorous. Foliage compound. Long-hanging clusters of purplish pea-shaped flowers in May; very fragrant.

	Each	10
4 yrs.....	\$1 00	\$8 00
3 yrs.....	75	6 00

White Chinese Wisteria (*Wisteria sinensis alba*). White-flowered form of the preceding.

	Each	10
4 yrs.....	\$1 00	\$8 00
3 yrs.....	75	6 00

Longcluster Wisteria (*Wisteria multijuga*). Exceptionally long clusters of violet-blue flowers. 3 yrs., \$1 each, \$8 for 10.

Silky Wisteria (*Wisteria venusta*). Very large white flowers. 3 yrs., \$1 each, \$8 for 10.



Virginia Creeper

EVERGREEN VINES

Particularly useful for covering masonry, brick, or concrete walls, and outside chimneys.

IVY

English Ivy (*Hedera helix*). Fine-branched. Leaves somewhat pentagon-shaped, dark green, slightly white-veined, 1½ to 3 inches broad. Very beautiful, but tender in central and northern New England. Pot-grown plants, 18-in. tops, 60 cts. each, \$5.50 for 10.

Baltic Ivy (*Hedera helix baltica*). A variety of the preceding. Leaves smaller and more heavily white-veined. Hardy in central New England, except in the most exposed locations. Pot-grown plants, 18-in. tops, 75 cts. each, \$7 for 10.

WINTER CREEPER

A family of slow or medium-growing plants. Habit of growth is variable, according to the way they are handled. If planted in a mass without support, they make a dense ground-cover, varying in height from 1 to 2 feet; if planted alone, they

grow into bush form; if planted next to a trellis or wall, they climb. Leaves vary according to variety from ½ inch to 2 inches, mostly oval in shape. They bear small, attractive, orange fruits.

Winter Creeper (*Euonymus radicans*). Fine-branched. Leaves one inch long. 3 yrs., 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

Baby Winter Creeper (*Euonymus radicans minimus*). Leaves ½ inch long. Branches very slender. 3 yrs., 60 cts. each, \$5 for 10.

Bigleaf Winter Creeper (*Euonymus radicans vegetus*). Leaves round, 1 to 1½ inches broad. 3 yrs., 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

Glossy Winter Creeper (*Euonymus radicans carrierei*). Glossy leaves 1 to 2 inches long. The strongest climber. 3 yrs., 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

Silveredge Winter Creeper (*Euonymus radicans argenteo-marginatus*). Leaves 1 inch long, silvery white margins. 3 yrs., 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

PLANTS FOR SPECIAL PURPOSES

EMBANKMENT PLANTINGS

Almost all of the small and medium-growing deciduous shrubs are suitable for ordinary banks, but for very steep banks the following sorts are particularly desirable.

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS

Coralberry (*Symphoricarpos vulgaris*).
Drooping Forsythia (*Forsythia suspensa*).

Described in list of Deciduous Shrubs.



Winter Creeper covering masonry wall

VINES

American Bittersweet (*Celastrus scandens*).
Oriental Bittersweet (*Celastrus orbiculatus*).
Hall Honeysuckle (*Lonicera japonica halliana*).

Described in the List of Vines.

ROSES

Wichurian Rose (*Rosa wichuraiana*).

For description, refer to Rose Species in list of Deciduous Shrubs.

EVERGREENS

While not suited to the steepest banks, the following varieties are good on the average slope of not over 30 degrees. The sorts mentioned below are described in the list of Dwarf and Slow-Growing Evergreens.

Common Spreading Juniper (*Juniperus communis depressa*).

Pfitzer's Juniper (*Juniperus chinensis pfitzeriana*).

Savin Juniper (*Juniperus sabina*).

Tamarix Savin Juniper (*Juniperus sabina tamariscifolia*).

Mugho Pine (*Pinus montana mughus*).

Dwarf Japanese Yew (*Taxus cuspidata nana*).

Spreading Japanese Yew (*Taxus cuspidata*).

GROUND-COVERS FOR SHADY PLACES

Japanese Spurge (*Pachysandra terminalis*). Erect plant developing into a mat 8 to 10 inches high. Small white flowers. Plant at least four for each square foot.

	Each	10	100
3 yrs.	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$16 00
2 yrs.	20	1 80	14 00

Periwinkle (*Vinca minor*). The well-known "Trailing Myrtle." Glossy dark leaves. Blue flowers. Plant one every square foot. 2 yrs., 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.



Hardy Perennials

This class of plants has deservedly become increasingly popular in recent years—no landscape or garden is complete unless it contains perennials. Our complete list contains several hundred varieties and is given in full in our seasonal price-lists. Copies will be mailed upon request.

The list presented herewith is a synopsis of the better sorts, some the so-called "old-fashioned" flowers, others of more recent introductions—all are beautiful and desirable. A selection from this list will afford continuous bloom in a wide assortment of colors from early spring to late fall.

Do not expect to make effective plantings by choosing one or two of a large number of varieties. Better results are obtained by massing together several plants of each kind. It is also cheaper to do so as the rate for five or more of a kind is substantially cheaper than the single price—from 10 to 20 per cent less.

We list our Perennials by the botanical names, since perennials are more widely known by botanical names than by common English names.

Included in this list are many sorts useful in Rock-Gardens. These are marked with a star (*).

Most of these perennials are strong, 2-year, field-grown plants, or divisions of equal size. A few which prefer special treatment are pot-grown. In the flower-garden, Hardy Perennials should be planted from 1 to 2 feet apart; an average of 18 inches is good.

Prices are 30 cts. each, \$2.40 for 10, except where otherwise specified. Five or more plants of a kind are sold at the 10 rate.

ACHILLEA ptarmica, The Pearl. White flowers on slender stems, fine for cutting. Good for massing or edging. 2 ft. July to October. 25 cts. each, \$2.20 for 10.

***A. tomentosa, Woolly Yarrow.** An edging or rock-plant with woolly foliage and bright yellow flowers. 8 to 10 in. July to September. 25 cts. each, \$2.20 for 10.

ACONITUM autumnale, Autumn Monkshood. Dark blue flowers in spikes. Good for shady places. An effective late blooming plant useful for garden display and cutting. 4 to 5 ft. September and October. 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

***ALYSSUM saxatile compactum, Dwarf Goldentuft.** A rock or edging-plant covered with bright yellow, fragrant flowers early in the summer. 1 ft. April to June. 25 cts. each, \$2.20 for 10.

ANEMONE japonica rubra, Japanese Anemone. Bright rosy red flowers in large sprays. 2 ft. and more. Late summer and fall.

A. japonica alba, White Japanese Anemone. A little more robust than the preceding, with white flowers. 3 ft. and more. Late summer and fall.

A. japonica, Prince Heinrich. Reddish pink, double flowers of excellent size. 2 to 3 ft. Late summer and autumn.

Hardy Perennials, continued

Anemone japonica, Queen Charlotte. Glowing pink, semi-double blooms. A most attractive sort. 3 ft. Late summer and fall.

**AQUILEGIA cærulea*. *Colorado Columbine*. Long-spurred flowers of blue and white. 1 to 1½ ft. May to July.

**A. chrysanthæa*. *Golden Columbine*. Bright yellow flowers with long, slender spurs, borne profusely. 3 ft. June to August.

**A. formosa truncata* (californica). *California Columbine*. Red and yellow flowers of great brilliance. 1 to 2 ft. May to July. 25 cts. each, \$2.20 for 10.

**ARABIS albidæ*. *Wall Cress*. Small white flowers in showy clusters. An edging or rock-plant. 6 to 9 in. May.

**A. alpina*. *Alpine Rock Cress*. One of the best rock-plants, producing a broad sheet of snowy bloom. 9 in. April and May. 25 cts. each, \$2.20 for 10.

Early-Flowering Dwarf Asters

**ASTER alpinus*. *Rock Aster*. A good rock-garden plant with large, daisy-like, showy purple flowers. 9 in. May. 25 cts. each, \$2.20 for 10.

**A. alpinus*, *Dark Beauty*. An excellent variety with darker, almost violet flowers. Not so tall. 6 in. May and June. 25 cts. each, \$2.20 for 10.

**A. himalaicus*. *Himalayan Aster*. An excellent rock-plant with light blue flowers of graceful form. 6 to 9 in. May and June. 25 cts. each, \$2.20 for 10.

Autumn-Flowering Tall Asters

ASTER novæ-angliæ. *New England Aster*. A most beautiful native plant for mass effects. The clouds of snowy purple flowers are most attractive. 3 to 5 ft. August and September. 25 cts. each, \$2.20 for 10.

A. novæ-angliæ roseus. *Pink New England Aster*. A charming variation of the preceding, with flowers of varying shades of pink. Very lovely. 3 to 4 ft. August and September. 25 cts. each, \$2.20 for 10.

Choice Varieties of Hybrid Asters

Climax. A very fine variety with light blue flowers of giant size, illumined by a bright yellow center. 4 to 5 ft. August to October.

Feltham Blue. A dwarfier sort which produces bright blue flowers in greatest profusion. 3 to 4 ft. August and September.

Japanese. Double and semi-double flowers of snowy white, produced freely on dwarf, bushy plants. 2 ft. September.

St. Egwin. Bright pink flowers of great beauty and charm. 3 to 4 ft. September and October.

ASTILBE, CHOICE VARIETIES

Gloria. Dense, dwarf plants bearing big plumes of tiny, rich pink, feathery flowers. Most attractive in borders. 2 ft. July and August. 40 cts. each, \$3.50 for 10.

Meta Immink. Large, heavily feathered plumes of dark pink. A fine sort. 3 ft. July and August. 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

Astilbe, continued

Queen Alexandra. Creamy pink plumes of graceful form. Early flowering. 2 ft. June and July. 40 cts. each, \$3.50 for 10.

Salland. A very tall and gigantic sort, with immense plumes of bright red flowers. 6 ft. July. 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

W. E. Gladstone. Beautiful plumes of creamy white. A most charming variety. 2 ft. June and July. 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

**AUBRIETIA deltoidea*. *Common Aubrietia*. A low rock-plant with grayish foliage buried in rosy purple flowers. 2 to 10 in. April and May.

**A. deltoidea bougainvillei*. *Bougainville's Aubrietia*. A dense little plant with light violet flowers. 4 in. April and May.

**CAMPANULA carpatica*. *Carpathian Bellflower*. Large, bell-like flowers of rich blue. 9 in. June to September.

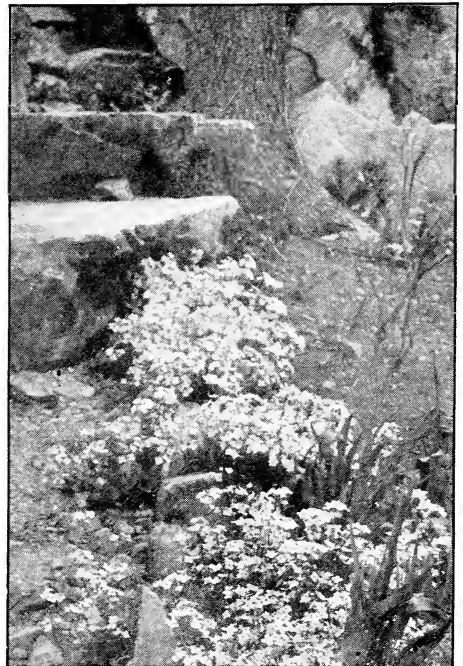
**C. carpatica alba*. A snowy white form of the above.

**C. carpatica turbinata*. *Top Bellflower*. A larger and more robust plant than the original species. Purple flowers. 2 ft. June.

**C. glomerata*. *Danes' Blood*. An erect, branching plant with clusters of narrow, blue, bell-like flowers. 1 to 2 ft. June and July.

C. medium. *Canterbury Bells*. Delightful, well-known flowers for massing and general garden use. The erect bells vary from white through lavender to deep blue, and there is a rich pink variety. 2 to 3 ft. June and July.

**C. rotundifolia*. *Harebell*. A rock-plant of great charm. Flowers bell-like and clear blue. 6 to 10 in. June to August.



Arabis alpina

Hardy Perennials, continued

***CENTAUREA dealbata.** *Persian Centaurea.* Large, purple flowers on good stems. A leafy, robust plant. 15 to 24 in. June to August.

***C. montana.** *Mountain Bluet.* Large flowers, like gigantic blue cornflowers, with reddish centers. 15 to 20 in. July and August. 25 cts. each, \$2.20 for 10.

***CERASTIUM tomentosum.** *Snow-in-Summer.* Tufted, grayish plants with sheets of snowy white flowers. A most excellent rock-plant. 6 in. May and June. 25 cts. each, \$2.20 for 10.

Chrysanthemum, Hardy Fall-Flowering

Autumn Glow. Flowers rosy red, large, and freely produced.

Boston. Bronzy yellow flowers in great profusion.

Brutus. Old-gold flowers of pompon type.

Golden Pheasant. Bright orange-yellow flowers of excellent size.

Golden Queen. Delightful flowers of bright golden yellow.

Johnson's Favorite. Large flowers of warm, rosy pink.

Ruby Queen. Small, double, dark red flowers.

Victory. Large, showy flowers of pure white.

***CHRYSANTHEMUM arcticum.** *Arctic Chrysanthemum.* Large, white, daisy-like flowers on slender stems. 18 in. September and October.

C. coccineum (Pyrethrum roseum). *Pyrethrum.* Early-blooming, daisy-like flowers in brilliant shades of pink and white. 18 to 24 in. May and June.

C. leucanthemum hybridum. *Improved Oxeley Daisy.* Vigorous, healthy plants with showy white flowers and golden yellow eye. 18 in. July and August. 25 cts. each, \$2.20 for 10.

CONVALLARIA majalis. *Lily-of-the-Valley.* Charming plants for edging or shady borders, with fragrant white bells on slender stems. 6 to 10 in. May and June. Clumps, 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

COREOPSIS grandiflora. *Big Coreopsis.* Very large, cosmos-like flowers of golden yellow. 18 in. June to September. 25 cts. each, \$2.20 for 10.

C. verticillata. *Threadleaf Coreopsis.* Smaller flowers of lemon-yellow, and narrow thread-like foliage. 18 in. June to September. 25 cts. each, \$2.20 for 10.

DELPHINIUM formosum. *Hardy Larkspur.* Beautiful spikes of rich blue flowers tinged with purple. 3 to 4 ft. June and July.

D. formosum, Belladonna. Slender stems with loose spikes of heavenly blue flowers of utmost beauty and charm. 3 to 4 ft. June to September.

D. formosum, Bellamosum. A dark blue form of Belladonna.

D. grandiflorum chinense. *Slender Larkspur.* Very large flowers of varying shades of blue. Slender growing and very decorative. 2 to 3 ft. June to August.

D., Gold Medal Hybrids. Handsome plants with bold spikes of single and double flowers in various shades of blue and violet. One of the very finest strains of this popular flower. 4 to 6 ft. June and July.

DIANTHUS barbatus. *Sweet William.* Old-fashioned flowers with flat heads of fringed blooms of many colors. One of the finest plants for low borders or moderately high, brightly colored edgings. 12 to 18 in. June and July. 25 cts. each, \$2.20 for 10.

***D. deltoides.** *Maiden Pink.* Charming edging or rock-plants with grass-like foliage and tiny rosy flowers. 6 in. June and July.

***D. deltoides albus.** A white form of the Maiden Pink. Very charming.



Hardy Delphiniums

HARDY GARDEN PINKS

- ***Carmen.** Fragrant light pink flowers.
- ***Essex Witch.** Fringed; very bright pink.
- ***Homer.** Rich red, with a dark center.
- ***White Reserve.** Snowy white and very fragrant.
- *) **Grenadin's Scarlet.** Double; brilliant scarlet.

***DICENTRA eximia.** *Fringed Bleeding-heart.* Light green, fernlike foliage and sprays of rose-pink flowers. 18 in. May to August.

***D. formosa.** *Western Bleeding-heart.* Similar to the preceding but dwarfer. 15 in. April to August.

D. spectabilis. *Bleeding-heart.* Showy, bold plants, long admired for their charming rose-pink flowers in drooping racemes. 18 to 24 in. May and June. 75 cts. each, \$7 for 10.

DIGITALIS ambigua. *Yellow Foxglove.* Slender spikes of drooping yellow flowers marked with brown. 2 to 3 ft. June and July. 25 cts. each, \$2.20 for 10.

D. purpurea. *Common Foxglove.* Splendid spikes of showy flowers in varying shades of light purple. One of the best perennials. 3 to 6 ft. June and July. 25 cts. each, \$2.20 for 10.

GYPSOPHILA paniculata. *Baby's Breath.* A fine border plant producing clouds of mist-like tiny flowers which are excellent for cutting. 2 to 3 ft. July and August.

HELENIUM autumnale. *Sneezewort.* {Showy bright yellow flowers on erect plants. 3 to 4 ft. August and September.

H. autumnale, Riverton Gem. Old-gold flowers, becoming brownish red and copper. 4 to 5 ft. August and September.

H. autumnale rubrum. Dark, blood-red flowers of great beauty and richness. 4 ft. September and October. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

***HELIANTHEMUM chamæcistus cupreum** (*hysopifolium cupreum*). A splendid rock-plant with tiny grayish leaves and large copper-colored flowers. 6 in. June and July.

***H. perfoliatum roseum.** Salmon-pink flowers on a fine rock-plant of trailing habit. 6 to 8 in. June to August.

***H. halimifolium multiflorum.** *Morocco Sun Rose.* Spreading, mat-like growth and orange flowers. June to September.

HEMEROCALLIS flava. *Lemon Lily.* Clear lemon-yellow flowers like lilies. Foliage ribbon-like and persistent. 2 to 3 ft. May and June.

H. thunbergi. *Japanese Day Lily.* Clear, rich yellow, scented flowers. 3 ft. June and July.

***IBERIS sempervirens.** *Evergreen Candytuft.* An excellent evergreen rock-plant covering itself with white flowers. 1 ft. May.

***I. sempervirens, Little Gem.** A miniature form of the preceding of most profuse blooming habit. 6 in. May.

***I. sempervirens, Snowflake.** An early blooming variety with somewhat larger pure white flowers.

ALPINE IRIS

These plants are 50 cts. each

- ***Balceng.**
- ***Blue King.** Royal blue with blackish tints.
- ***Chamæiris aurea-maculata.** S. dull yellow; F. yellow and purple.
- ***Othello.** Purple, tinted with bronzy orange.
- ***Stewart.** Pure yellow flowers of excellent size.



Digitalis purpurea

GERMAN IRIS

Amas. S. bright blue; F. velvety violet. 40 cts. each, \$3.50 for 10.

Caprice. S. rose-red; F. darker. 30 cts. each, \$2.40 for 10.

Iris King. S. golden yellow; F. mahogany. 60 cts. each, \$5 for 10.

Juniata. S. and F. clear light blue. 40 cts. each, \$3.50 for 10.

Loreley. S. light yellow; F. carmine-purple, with light edge. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

Monsignor. S. pale violet; F. blue, veined purple. 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

Pallida Dalmatica. S. and F. delicate blue. The finest Iris. 40 cts. each, \$3.50 for 10.

Perfection. S. light blue; F. blackish violet. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

Prosper Laugier. S. bronze; F. reddish brown. 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

Quaker Lady. S. lavender-gray; F. blue and gold. 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

Rhein Nixe. S. white; F. violet with light edge. 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

Sherwin Wright. S. and F. rich golden yellow. 40 cts. each, \$3.50 for 10.

JAPANESE IRIS

These plants are 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10

- Aspasie.** Single. Large, mauve-blue petals.
- Astarte.** Double. Rich, glowing violet.
- Band of Clouds.** Clear purple with white center.
- Blue Belle.** Dark, rich blue, with yellow center.

Japanese Iris, continued

- Double Blue Belle.** Same color as Blue Belle, but has more petals.
Iso-no-Nami. Double. Gray-blue and gold.
Maple Cascade. Double. Crimson-purple, flaked white.
Purple and Gold. Double. Rich violet-blue.
Zama Forest. Double. White, faced with purple.

VARIOUS IRIS

- ***Iris cristata.** *Crested Iris.* Blue fringed and spotted yellow. 8 in. May.
 ***I. pumila atrovioacea.** Rich violet-blue. Dwarf. Early.
 ***I. pumila cyanea.** Dark blue. Dwarf. Early.
 ***I. pumila, Bride.** Snowy white. Dwarf. Early.

LAVANDULA officinalis (vera). *Lavender.*
 Spikes of soft blue, very fragrant flowers. 18 in. July and August.

LILIUM · Lily

During the past, the Lily has been sadly neglected. For beauty, delicacy, and dignity, no class of plants equals the Lily. It is our earnest belief, and we confidently predict, that in the near future the Lily will come into its own. The tide has already turned that way. Herewith we present a very fine assortment of Lilies. We expect to be able to offer additional sorts in our next catalogue.

LILIUM auratum. *Goldband Lily.*
 Gigantic flowers of waxy white, with maroon spots and a yellow band down the center of each petal. 4 to 6 ft. August. 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

L. canadense. *Canadian Lily.* Big, loose sprays of drooping, bell-like flowers of orange and scarlet. 4 to 6 ft. July and August.

L. candidum. *Madonna Lily.* Snow-white, trumpet-like flowers in spire-like spikes. 3 to 5 ft. June and July. 40 cts. each, \$3.50 for 10.

L. carolinianum. *Carolina Lily.* Somewhat similar to the Canadian Lily, but a little smaller and has lighter flowers. 2 to 4 ft. July and August. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

L. elegans. *Maroon Lily.* Erect, cup-like flowers of variable shades of orange, crimson, and maroon. 18 in. to 2 ft. July. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

L. hansonii. *Hanson's Lily.* Small, thick-petaled Lilies of bright yellow and orange with dark spots. 18 to 24 in. June and July. 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

L. longiflorum. *Easter Lily.* Waxy white flowers of fine trumpet shape. 2 to 4 ft. June and July. 40 cts. each, \$3.50 for 10.

L. longiflorum giganteum. *Giant Lily.* 40 cts. each, \$3.50 for 10.

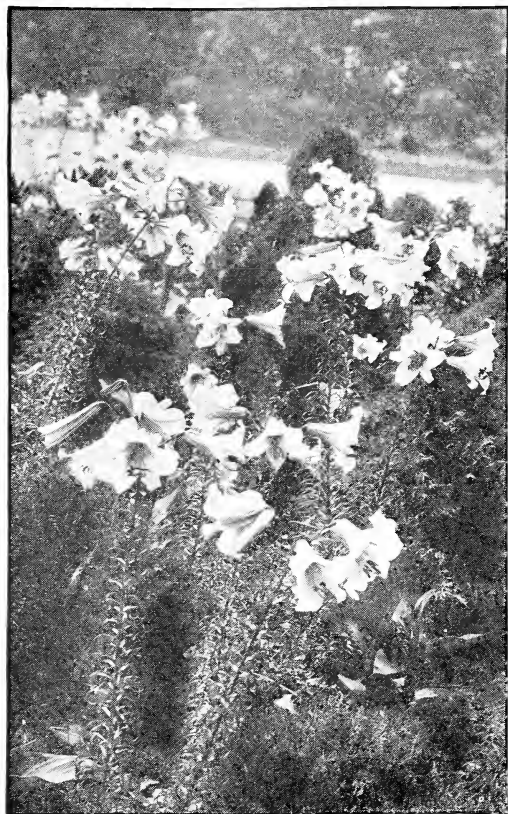
Lilium regale. *Royal Lily.* Enormous trumpet-like flowers of waxy texture, generally white, yellow within and stained purple on outside. 2 to 4 ft. July. 75 cts. each, \$7 for 10.

L. speciosum album. *White Speciosum Lily.* Snow-white, recurved flowers with faint dots and a slightly greenish stripe. 2 to 4 ft. August and September. 40 cts. each, \$3.50 for 10.

L. speciosum rubrum. *Red Speciosum Lily.* Pink with red dots and dark rose stripes. 2 to 4 ft. August and September. 40 cts. each, \$3.50 for 10.



German Iris, Amas



Lilium regale

Lilium, continued

- L. superbum.** *Turk's Cap Lily.* Bright reddish orange and yellow flowers in a big, loose cluster. 3 to 6 ft. June and July.
- L. tigrinum.** *Tiger Lily.* Orange spotted with brown. Very showy. 3 to 5 ft. July and August.
- L. tigrinum flore-pleno.** *Double Tiger Lily.* A double-flowering form of the above. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

LOBELIA cardinalis. *Cardinal Flower.* Slender spikes of bright scarlet flowers. Good for swampy places. 18 to 24 in. July and August.

LUPINUS polyphyllus. *Washington Lupine.* Formal spikes of showy, pea-like flowers in blue and purple blended. 2 to 3 ft. June to September.

MONARDA didyma. *Oswego Beebalm.* Fragrant, brilliant scarlet flowers in large heads. 2 to 3 ft. June to September.

***MYOSOTIS scorpioides semperflorens.** *Dwarf Perpetual Forget-me-not.* Pale blue flowers in clusters. 10 in. June to August. 25 cts. each, \$2.20 for 10.

PAEONIA · Peony

Albert Crousse. Very large white flowers of perfect rose form. 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

Couronne d'Or. White with a crown of yellow stamens in center. 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

Dorchester. Very large, heavy flowers of rich flesh-pink. 90 cts. each, \$8 for 10.

PAEONIA, continued

Duchesse de Nemours. Faintly yellow, paling to white. 90 cts. each, \$8 for 10.

Edulis Superba. Brilliant rose-pink. Very early and trustworthy. 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

Felix Crousse. Fine, glowing crimson with a satin sheen. \$1 each, \$9 for 10.

Festiva Maxima. Enormous wax-white flowers, with crimson flakes. 75 cts. each, \$6.50 for 10.

La Tendresse. Cream-white with red splashes. Very large and fine. \$1 each, \$9 for 10.

La Tulipe. Lilac, paling to white, striped with crimson on the outer petals. 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

Louis Van Houtte. Dark crimson-purple. 90 cts. each, \$8 for 10.

Officinalis rosea. Very early-flowering pink. 75 cts. each, \$7 for 10.

Officinalis rubra. Very early-flowering red. \$1 each, \$9 for 10.

PAPAVER · Poppy

***Papaver nudicaule.** *Iceland Poppy.* Orange, white, and yellow flowers on slender stems. 12 to 18 in. June to August.

Hybrid Oriental Poppies

Papaver orientale

These plants are 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10

Goliath. Enormous scarlet flowers with black centers. 3½ ft. May and June.

Mrs. Perry. Salmon-pink flowers of exquisite form and texture. 3 ft. May and June.

Oriflamme. Brilliant orange-scarlet. 3 ft. May and June.

Oriental King. Crimson-scarlet; very large. 3 ft. May and June.

Queen Alexandra. Clear bright pink and salmon. 3 ft. May and June.

Royal Scarlet. Glowing scarlet-red. 3½ ft. May and June.

PHLOX

Phlox paniculata (decussata). The fine, tall, summer-blooming Phlox, so useful for massed decoration in the garden.

Annie Cook. Flesh-pink.

B. Comte. Dark, purple-red.

Blue Hill. The color almost true blue. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

Commander. Crimson-red with dark eye. 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

Coquelicot. Orange-scarlet. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

Debs. Fiery crimson. 75 cts. each, \$7 for 10.

Elizabeth Campbell. Soft salmon. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

Frau G. von Lassburg. Pure white.

Frau Anton Buchner. Very large; snow-white.

Mme. Meuret. Flame-color.

Pantheon. Sparkling rose-pink.

Peachblow. Delicate pink.

R. P. Struthers. Salmon with crimson center.

Rijnstroom. Brilliant rose-pink.

Tapis Blanc. Clear white.

Thor. Dark salmon-scarlet.

W. C. Egan. Lilac with dark eye.



Platycodon grandiflorum

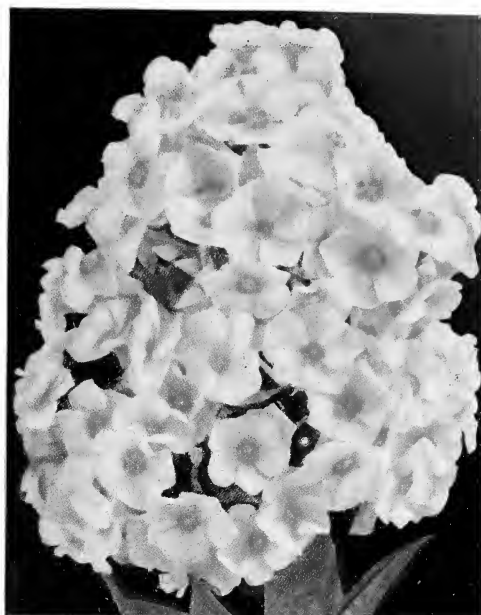
DWARF AND CREEPING PHLOX

- ***Phlox amoena.** *Amæna Phlox.* Bright pink flowers. 5 in. April and May.
- ***P. ovata.** *Mountain Phlox.* Small clusters of light red flowers. 12 to 18 in. Early.
- ***P. subulata.** *Moss Pink.* Low mats of dense foliage covered with a sheet of mauve-pink flowers. 4 in. May and June. 25 cts. each, \$2.20 for 10.
- ***P. subulata alba.** A white-flowering variety of the above. 25 cts. each, \$2.20 for 10.
- ***P. subulata lilacina.** Similar to above, with pure lilac flowers. 25 cts. each, \$2.20 for 10.
- ***P. subulata, The Bride.** Charming white sort with a red eye.
- ***P. subulata, Vivid.** A similar variety with fiery crimson pink flowers. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

PLATYCODON grandiflorum. *Balloon Flower.* Slender, erect plants with immense buds and saucer-like flowers of bright steel-blue. 2 to 4 ft. July and August.

PYRETHRUM. See *Chrysanthemum coccineum.*

- ***SEDUM acre.** *Gold Moss.* A mat-like, mossy plant with thin leaves and yellow flowers. 4 in. May and June. 25 cts. each, \$2.20 for 10.
- ***S. album.** *White Stonecrop.* Tiny creeping rock-plants, with white flowers and pink stems. 4 to 6 in. June to August. 25 cts. each, \$2.20 for 10.
- ***S. kamschatcicum.** *Orange Stonecrop.* Splendid mossy rock-plants with flat heads of orange-yellow flowers. 6 to 9 in. July and August. 25 cts. each, \$2.20 for 10.
- ***S. maximum.** *Great Stonecrop.* A bushy border or rock-plant with pinkish red flowers. 1 to 2 ft. September and October.
- ***S. maximum hæmatodes (atropurpureum).** Brownish foliage and reddish flowers. Showy and effective. 1 to 2 ft. September and October.



Hardy Phlox

- ***Sedum spectabile.** *Showy Stonecrop.* Erect, bushy plants with broad leaves and heads of soft pink flowers. Excellent for either rockery or border. 25 cts. each, \$2.20 for 10.
- ***S. stoloniferum.** *Running Stonecrop.* A valuable trailing rock-plant with flat leaves and bright pink flowers.
- ***THYMUS serpyllum albus.** *White Mother of Thyme.* A very low, creeping plant for rockeries or stonework, with fragrant foliage and tiny white flowers. 6 in. July.
- ***T. serpyllum coccineus.** *Crimson Thyme.* A similar form, rather lower, with crimson flowers. 4 to 6 in. July.
- T. serpyllum lanuginosus.** *Woolly Thyme.* Downy foliage. Useful for edging or rock work. 3 to 4 in. June to August.
- ***VERONICA incana.** *Woolly Speedwell.* Whitish leaves, woolly stems, and spikes of fine blue flowers. 1 ft. July and August.
- V. longifolia subsessilis.** *Clump Speedwell.* A pretty bushy border plant with very many slender spikes of bright blue flowers. 2 ft. July to September.
- ***V. repens.** *Creeping Speedwell.* A fine carpeting plant with pale blue flowers. 3 to 4 in. May and June.
- ***V. spuria (amethystina).** *Bastard Speedwell.* Slender, leafy plant with thin spikes of dark bluish flowers. A most excellent rock-plant. 2 ft. May and June.
- ***VIOLA cornuta.** *Tufted Pansy.* Beautiful light blue flowers like very large violets. 8 in. April to September.
- ***V. cornuta alba.** (Type.) *White Tufted Pansy.* A snowy white form of the preceding. 8 in. April to September.
- ***V. cornuta purpurea.** (Type.) *Purple Tufted Pansy.* A very dark purple form. 8 in. April to September.

The Mechanical Side of Planting

Except where specifically noted to the contrary, the plants mentioned in this book will succeed in ordinary garden soil. However, up to certain limits, the better the plants are fed, the better will they succeed. For fertilizer we recommend the use of horse, cow, or combined stable-manure. This should either be placed below and out of immediate reach of the roots, or on top of the soil after planting. The manure should not come in contact with the roots, and in no case should it be green or fresh—it must be well-rotted and cold. Otherwise your planting will be a failure. The soil should be well pulverized so as to thoroughly fill the spaces between the roots. Pulverization may be accomplished by spading the soil and breaking up all lumps.

Make sure that the soil does not have surface water standing upon it at any time of the year. Wet soil can be drained by means of ditches and tiles. Where this is impractical, raise the ground above the water-level by filling in with additional loam.

Except in extreme cases, it is unnecessary to remove the present soil and bring in new. This is laborious and expensive and should be avoided where possible. In extreme cases, where the soil is so gravelly that it will not hold moisture, or where it has been poisoned by chemicals or by illuminating gas, this process is, of course, necessary. Remove the soil to a depth of 18 to 24 inches. Put at the bottom a layer of rotting leaves, leaf-mould, or stable manure. Mix in some loam and tramp down hard so as to prevent air-spaces. The resulting layer will help keep moisture in the ground. Then fill in the rest of the bed or hole with a good grade of loam.

Plant-food can only be absorbed by plant roots when dissolved in water—if water is lacking, the presence of an abundance of fertilizer is no help. There can be no set rule for frequency of watering excepting to examine the soil a few inches from the surface. Water often enough so that the soil is always moist and cool—but not so as to keep the soil in a muddy condition, as this will rot the roots. Just a little thought and common sense is needed. In watering, do not sprinkle; put the hose on the ground near the base of the plant; then let the water run till the ground will hold no more. Then move to the next plant. One such watering in a time of drought is more effective than a dozen sprinklings.

Never spray the tops of plants during the heat and glare of the day. Reserve that operation for after-supper exercise. The drops of water act as a magnifying glass; they concentrate the rays from the sun so effectively as to cause the leaves to turn brown and die—commonly known as water-burning.

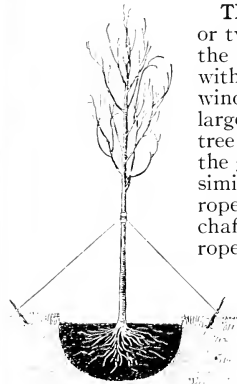
Upon receiving your plants from the nursery, make sure that the roots are moist. If from delay in transportation they appear dry and withered, set them to soak overnight in a tub of water—and immediately notify the nursery of that fact. Many sorts will pull through by this process of soaking. In such a case, a mere sprinkling will do no good—soak them.

Keep your plants out of the wind and sun and wet them as often as necessary to keep them moist. When you take them out to plant, keep the roots covered with wet burlap until the plant is actually set in the hole—then throw in the earth without delay. Don't dig the holes much in advance of planting or the soil-moisture will evaporate. Dig the hole rather larger than the spread and depth of the roots.



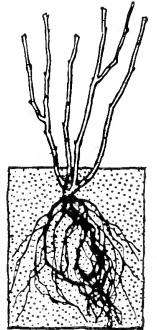
water has soaked away, fill the rest of the hole and tread firmly.

EVERGREENS are shipped to you with a ball of earth protecting the roots. Set them in the hole, burlap and all. Then untie the burlap and remove it by cutting it away, except that which is directly under the ball of earth. Never leave all the burlap on unless it is of the very gauziest sort. Fill the hole and water as above—except that you should give the soil a second soaking before filling in the very top.



TREES should be set an inch or two deeper than they were in the nursery. Then proceed as with shrubs. If planted in windy spots, or if the trees are large and top-heavy, rope each tree to stakes driven solidly in the ground. Put burlap or some similar material between the rope and the bark to prevent chafing of the bark. Keep the ropes tightened. Remove ropes and burlap at the end of the next growing season.

ROSES are surface feeders; do not bury them. Plant them so that the tops of the roots are an inch or two below the surface of the ground. Roses like rich soil. Oftentimes, to make a rose-garden, heavy applications of manure are applied to the soil. This results in too much unbalanced nitrogen. It will make the roses grow, but the growth will be soft and watery; the plants are apt to be hurt and even killed during the following winter. Also, the plant is more susceptible to fungi and other diseases. To overcome this, add a commercial fertilizer, high in potash and phosphoric acid, and with little or no nitrogen. Not only will it improve the plants but also the flowers.



PERENNIALS should be planted so that the crown (the point at the top of the roots where the top-growth starts) is just level with the surface of the ground. Spread the roots slightly, work the earth among them, firm it, and water.

VINES have roots similar to Deciduous Shrubs, and should be planted in the same manner.

PRUNING

In the past there have been many superstitions as to the right time for pruning plants—certain times were beneficial, other times were harmful.

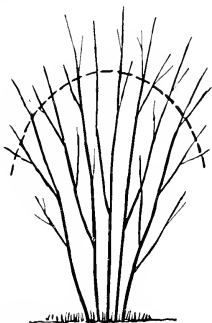
Exhaustive experiments over the last ten or more years have exploded those old notions. As far as the welfare of the plants is concerned, the time to prune is always "When the knife is sharp."

There are, however, certain other considerations to be taken into account—principally the appearance of the plants. Don't prune too long in advance of the next growing season. If you do, there will be a period of many months during which the plants will look harsh and less attractive than they would if pruned later.

In all sorts of trees and plants, always cut out all dead wood as soon as discovered.

The different types of plants are taken up in detail below:

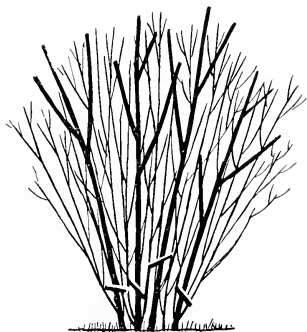
DECIDUOUS SHRUBS



Shrub pruned after planting—to smooth up the outline and start the shrub growing evenly.

Shrubs should be pruned after planting. Go over them lightly, cutting off from one-fourth to one-third of their height, doing this in such manner as to make a smooth outline to the planting as a whole, graduating the line from a tall height in the rear rows to a low height in the front.

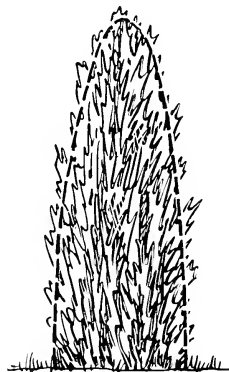
After shrubs have become established they sometimes become altogether too branched. In this case do not merely cut off the tops, but rather cut out some of the older branches, then cut off the tops of the remaining branches sufficiently to smooth the outline.



Well-established shrub. Some of the older stems have become too heavy. Cut out the heavy wood as indicated, leaving the younger stems standing, then trimming the tops of the younger branches to smooth the outline—if necessary.

After the shrubs are established, pruning should be done after the blooming period is over and before the next growth begins. Early-flowering sorts should be pruned immediately after the flowering period has ended. Summer-blooming varieties should be pruned during the latter part of the next winter, or the early part of the spring. In this way the most bloom can be obtained and the plants kept in good condition.

SMALL FINE-BRANCHED EVERGREENS



Evergreens in Foundation Plantings should be pruned once in every year or two. We recommend a light shearing every year rather than a heavy pruning at longer intervals.

For best results this should be done late in May, just after the new growth has started. By lightly shearing, as shown by the lines in the sketch, any unevenness in outline may be corrected, and the new growth, during the rest of the growing season, will cover up any harshness in appearance immediately following the shearing. For this work, Hedge Shears are best.

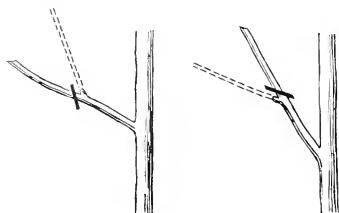
LARGE COARSE-BRANCHED EVERGREENS



This class of Evergreens seldom wants pruning, for they are usually planted in places where large size is wanted, also where natural, rather than formal effect is desired. However, occasionally a large Evergreen may develop more on one side than on another. In this case merely cut back the offending branches to whatever degree necessary to restore the symmetry.

It is seldom desirable to cut back the leader of the main trunk. When it is necessary to do so, this should be done with care, otherwise it will result in several leaders taking the place of the one removed. If, however, the leader is cut back while it is soft and watery, taking care to leave at least an inch or two, it will generally set a bud on the top of the stub and next year's leader will be single and straight. There is usually one week in the year when this should be done—about the middle of June. Don't do this by the calendar—do it according to the condition of the leader—when it is soft, green, and watery, not when stiff and woody.

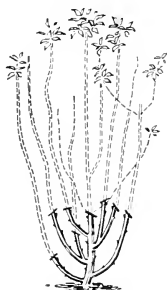
DECIDUOUS TREES



Occasionally it is desirable to develop the heads of Deciduous Trees into some particular style. In general, late winter or early spring is best, although midsummer is excellent.

To develop a tall, narrow head, prune just above a bud on the top side of the branch. To form a low, spreading head, prune just above a bud on the side or underneath the branch.

ROSES



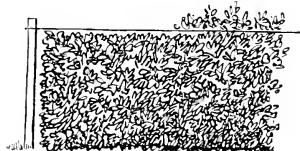
The problem in pruning roses is to get rid of old, weak, diseased and twiggy growth, leaving only clean, green stems of the previous year's growth. When the plant has been reduced to such new stems only, they may be shortened as much as judgment indicates, always bearing in mind that the

more wood left, the more flowers; and the more cut away, the fewer and finer the flowers will be.

Hybrid Tea, Tea, and Hybrid Perpetuals should be pruned in March and April. Hardy climbers should be pruned immediately after flowering, taking out the old stems which have bloomed, leaving only the new fresh shoots coming from the roots or near the ground.

Rugosas and such shrubby roses need only light pruning to keep them within bounds, with the occasional removal of old and weakened stems.

HEDGES



Hedge-trimming is the simplest of all types of pruning. To get a straight line, set stakes, and draw a string tightly between them. Follow the line. Practice is about the only essential; the knack is easily acquired. Prune hedges whenever the twigs grow beyond the usual trimming-line and give a ragged appearance. Forms of hedge-trimming are variable, square-cornered with flat tops, rounding tops, or even Gothic arch tops.

CULTIVATION

Do not let the soil around the plants remain packed down for any long period of time. Keep it stirred by hoeing to a depth of 3 to 4 inches; this will allow the air to get into the topsoil and stimulates beneficial soil bacteria to greater effort; also, rain will more easily soak into the ground if the earth is kept cultivated.

WINTER CARE

The Evergreens, Deciduous Shrubs and Trees, and Vines need no winter protection.

Where wintry blasts are severe, it is wise to protect Broad-Leaved Evergreens. The best method is to collect pine boughs from the woods, stick the stems solidly into the ground, and droop the boughs up and over the plants to be protected.

ROSES. Mound earth up for a height of 10 to 12 inches. Cover this with leaves, keeping them from blowing away by laying boughs or poles upon them.

PERENNIALS. Cover lightly with hay or straw.

What Our Customers Think of Us

A few voluntary expressions of commendation of our plants, service and business methods—selected at random from our files. We will gladly furnish names of the writers of these letters upon request.

From WORCESTER, MASS.

Just a line to advise you that the Blue Spruces which you furnished me a year or two ago are flourishing, and are this year of a beautiful blue color. They are most satisfactory.

From PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Plants arrived late Saturday afternoon in fine condition. They are splendid plants and were beautifully packed.

From AUDUBON, N. J.

Should there be any other stock which we need, we will give you the preference for your fair treatment.

From BOSTON, MASS.

The way you have treated the matter of our plants was greatly appreciated. From my standpoint, this is the way to make permanent customers, which I hope to be as long as you are in business.

From BOSTON, MASS.

My very pleasant dealings with the Framingham Nurseries, extending over several years, have convinced me that you have lived up to your conception of what is due the buyer, and the fact that most of my purchases in this line are made from you goes to prove that my treatment at your hands has been most satisfactory.

From TROY, N. Y.

The Thuya pyramidalis sent by you are very satisfactory—so much so that I would like ten more of the same size.

From PAINESVILLE, OHIO

The car of Spruce arrived and we wish to let you know they are the finest lot we have ever handled. We thank you for the careful way they were gotten out and packed, and assure you it is appreciated.

FERTILIZING

For general use, we advise stable manure where not too difficult to obtain. This provides not only the fertilizing chemicals but also humus (decayed vegetation). Humus improves the mechanical condition of the soil, stores water in the ground, and furnishes carbon—a very necessary but previously little understood element; carbon is the basis of the green coloring matter (chlorophyll) of the leaves, and since chlorophyll is the digestive fluid of plants, it is advisable to have plenty of humus in the soil.

In using stable manure, be sure that it is cold, not green. When in the latter condition, it is harmful to plants. Apply before planting by spreading a layer on the top of the ground, then spade it in, carefully chopping the manure into fine fragments. In spading, mix it thoroughly into the soil.

To top-dress with manure in the fall is good practice after the plants have been set. Leave until spring and then spade in.

When heavy applications of manure are made, it is advisable to add commercial fertilizers containing no nitrogen, but with high content of potash and phosphoric acid. This will give a better balance of fertilizing elements.

Where stable manure is not practicable, use a high-grade general-purpose commercial fertilizer. If humus is needed, provide it by working in prepared humus. It is odorless and entirely agreeable to handle. Humus and commercial fertilizers are obtainable at all seed-stores and at most hardware stores.

CONTROL OF INSECT PESTS

Insect Pests are divided into two classes: Leaf-eating sorts, such as caterpillars and beetles, and sucking insects, such as aphids, commonly called plant-lice. The methods of control are as follows:

LEAF-EATING INSECTS

These pests are controlled by "stomach poisons." The following is the most practical—arsenate of lead, one ounce to each gallon of water. Stir well. Spray thoroughly the leaves, both upper and under sides, as soon as the insect makes its appearance.

SUCKING INSECTS

These are found on the under sides of leaves. Their presence can usually be detected by a sickly appearance of the leaves and by a tendency of the edges of the leaves to curl downward. They are usually dry-weather pests and often can be controlled by deluging the under side of leaves with water from the garden hose. When this is not effective, use the following spray:

BLACK-LEAF 40—a nicotine preparation. Use 1 tablespoonful to each 2 gallons of water. First dissolve in the water a little non-caustic soap (such as Lux or Ivory Flakes). Then add the Black-Leaf 40, pouring it into the water in a very fine stream, stirring meanwhile. The soap enables the Black-Leaf 40 to mix well with the water. Spray extra thoroughly. Since this type of pest does not eat the surface of the leaf, it is necessary for the mixture to actually touch the insect. Waste no time spraying the upper sides of the leaves, as this pest is found only on the lower side.

The spray materials mentioned above, as well as small sprayers suitable for this work, can be obtained at your local hardware store.



A corner of a well-planted grounds, showing a broad lawn area, surrounded by a screen border planting of Deciduous Shrubs faced with Hardy Perennials. Specimen trees, both Deciduous and Evergreen, properly placed for good effect

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WYMAN'S

Framingham Nurseries

FRAMINGHAM, MASSACHUSETTS

19

Ship on _____ by _____

Specify when wanted We will ship the best way if left to us

Parcel Post
Express, Freight
Motor Truck

Name _____

Street and Number _____

Town or City _____ State _____

Express or Freight Station_____

Enclosed is (check or money-order) for _____

TERMS: Cash with order, F.O.B. Framingham, except to persons who satisfy us as to their responsibility

[illegible]

We reserve the right to change shipping instructions from Parcel Post to Express when we consider it best (Over)

[illegible]

OUR LOCATION

Wyman's Framingham Nurseries are located in Framingham, Mass.—the Health Town—about halfway (21 miles) from Boston to Worcester, on the main line of the Boston and Albany Division of the New York Central Railroad; also on the New Haven Railroad. Good motor roads lead to Framingham from all directions. Visitors are cordially invited to inspect our nurseries on week-days. We are **POSITIVELY CLOSED TO BUSINESS ON SUNDAYS.**

The Planting Season

The Spring Planting Season begins as soon as the frost is out of the ground (from March 15 to April 1) and ends when the new leaf and twig growth becomes pronounced, about June 1 to 15.

The Fall Planting Season commences with evergreens in early August, perennials in early September, deciduous shrubs and trees in late September, and continues until the ground freezes, November 25 to December 10.

Owing to the shortness of the planting seasons, it is advisable to place your order as early as possible. Several years are necessary to grow a stock of plants; it often becomes entirely sold out in a matter of a few weeks or even days. Order early.

Shipping Directions

We are admirably situated for prompt shipping in all directions by rail. Good motor roads enable us to ship by motor truck within a radius of 100 or more miles, at a moderate charge, provided the order is large enough to make a truck-load.

Customers are requested to state explicitly the mode of conveyance by which they desire their orders forwarded. When no route or method is specified, we exercise our judgment.

When loss or injury occurs, by delay or mishandling on the part of the carriers, immediately make a claim against the transportation company and notify us at once. In case the injury is serious, we will, if possible, rush a duplicate order to you, at no additional expense. We shall be glad to assume the prosecution of the claim with as little annoyance to you as possible. In order that we may be able to carry on this service to our customers, we ask you to protect our interest by filing a formal complaint with the transportation company at your station.

OUR GUARANTEE

We guarantee the stock herein listed to be—

1. Grown with the greatest skill and science that our years of experience have brought us.
2. True to name.
3. Alive at time of shipment.

4. Healthy and free from disease.
5. Dug properly.
6. Packed so as to reach destination in good condition.

If goods are not as represented on arrival, notify us immediately.

Any stock ordered from this list found untrue to name will be replaced cheerfully during the next planting season after its falsity becomes apparent.

Our responsibility ends when you receive the plants in good condition (except for untruthfulness to name). If you choose to neglect them, we cannot be held responsible. Plants are perishable, living organisms. Their success depends upon the care you give them. Treat them well.

Conditions of Sale

1. The articles herein listed will be furnished according to the following schedule:

1 to 4 plants of the same kind and size will be priced at the each rate.

5 to 39 plants of the same kind and size will be priced at the 10 rate.

40 or more plants of the same kind and size will be priced at the 100 rate, when a 100 rate is given.

From this schedule we will not vary because of the expense entailed in assembling an order made up of small lots of a kind.

2. Specimens personally selected by the purchaser or his representative (or specially selected by us at the request of the purchaser) will be priced according to their individual values.

3. The prices annexed are for the stock f.o.b. Framingham, Mass.

4. The prices in this catalogue cancel those in all previous catalogues.

Terms of Payment

Our terms are cash, except by special agreement. Unknown correspondents who wish to open an account will please give us the names of three parties with whom they have credit relations and allow us sufficient time to investigate same. We will ship C. O. D. when desired, with collection charges added to the bill, provided 20 per cent of the amount of the order accompanies the order as a guaranty.

Healthy Plants

We spend a great deal of time, money, and effort every year in the eradication of insect pests and plant diseases. In addition, representatives of the Massachusetts Department of Agriculture each year carefully inspect our nurseries, eradicate any pests, and destroy any diseased plants they may find. Their **Certificate of Inspection**, which accompanies every shipment we make, is your assurance of receiving only healthy nursery stock.

WYMAN'S FRAMINGHAM NURSERIES

RICHARD M. WYMAN, Proprietor

WYMAN'S
Framingham Nurseries
FRAMINGHAM-MASSACHUSETTS